The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

WEEKLY

REGISTERED NO. B. 4665

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VOL. XI NO. | BOMBAY: SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1952 | Price: 4 Annas Air Surcharge 6 Pies | IN PAKISTAN 5 ANNAS

RECEPTION TO INDIA'S ENVOY IN U.S.

India League of America gave a dinner in honour of India's Ambassador Gaganvihari L. Mehta, on October 22 at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York City. Above from left to right are: Mrs. Ernest A. Gross; Sirdar J. J. Singh, president, India League of America; Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, formet Indian High Commissioner in London; Mr. Hemendra K. Rakhit, secretary, India League of America.

Brockway Plan To Save Peace

• SEE PAGE 5 •

Diplomat For Ceylon

BY "P"

TO cement better relations with Ceylon, we are now sending a seasoned diplomat in Mr. Chandreshwar Prasad Narain Singh. The new High Commissioner is a brilliant Bihari, one of the best selections of Pandit Nehru to a country where a vexing question exists for a considerable period, in the matter of Indian citizenship.

When Mr. Singh was taken away from the Patna University Campus three years ago, from his seat of Vice-Chancellor, to become the incumbent in Khatmandu Embassy, those who knew the man well were not at all surprised. "Selection of the fittest" was their comment. Nepal, nestling on the borders of Bihar was a special study of the new ambassador and he knew all the Ranas and Ruling powers in that hilly kingdom at close quarters. Now, what happened during the last three years of Singh's sojourn in the Nepalese capital is all recent diplomatic history, giving great credit to his work.

Of course, what a diplomat does is not always news; even so, what all Singh did in Nepal is not public knowledge. But then, what is expected of a diplomat, first and foremost? It is to bring the country of his origin closer in relations with the country to which he is accredited.

In this, Mr. Singh's statesmanship and diplomacy have amply borne fruit, judged by the fact that at no time the relations between Nepal and India had been closer than at present, thanks to Pandit Nehru and Singh. When King Tribhuvan, the other day threw a farewell banquet in honour of Singh, it was more than a formal function. In the speeches made by the Monarch and Mr. Singh, tender feelings of mutual affection, loyalty and genuine regrets at parting, were freely expressed.

Seldom a diplomat left a capital with such fine tributes and good wishes, as Mr. Singh was fortunate to have.

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If his good work at Khatmandu is any criterion of his future work in Colombo, then we can confidently hope that better days are in store in the matter of Indo-Ceylon relations. The foremost thing in Mr. Singh is his sense of fine fellowship the Ceylonese will prize highly. He has about him an air intent on charming any one who comes across him. An impressive personality, he throws himself heart and soul into any work that he undertook. He is a master of the method of thoroughness and neatness in execution that whatever he did, it pleased others. He has grace in all his actions, besides force, sincerety, and conviction. At the same time he has the magic way of doing a thing, giving due consideration to the other man's points of view and interests.

In other words, he does not want to be a victor at the pain of others. That sort of judicial approach has often helped him towards many a triumph.

The Ceylonese who love sport immensely would find Mr. Singh, what we call a thorough sport. He will play the game squarely with them.

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This fifty-two-year-old Indian diplomat hails from a famous Bnoomiyal Brahmin Zamindari family in Bihar. His precise place is Muzzaffarpur, where he had his early education. Later he took his M.A. degree from the Calcutta University. Now, getting back home, he took charge of his vast Zamindari lands, but possessing business instincts he also became shareholder in commercial ventures in his native province. Today, he is connected with many business enterprises both in Bihar and Bengal. Then, he got interested in politics, as was quite natural for a youth of his position in the 1920s. First of all, he became a Member of the Muzzaffarpur District Board, later becoming its President for a dozen years. Next, he got himself elected to the old Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council, which he served for a number of years. Once Bihar was bifurcated from Orissa in 1936, Mr. Singh

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WEEK-END FUN

Exasperated by the misbehaviour of her six-year-old son "You're a little devil," said his mother.

'What's that?" he asked.

"A devil," said his mother, "is a monster with horns and a tail."

'Don't be daft," said the child, "that's a bull."

* * *

At the House of Commons an M.P was showing a party of constituents through the Painted Chamber with its large pictures of Trafalgar and Waterloo.

"Which is Trafalgar and which is Waterloo?" one of the party asked.

She was reproved: "Don't be silly, you can tell by the horses."

* * *

"What is the price of this silk?" asked a deaf old lady.

"Seven shillings," replied the shopkeeper.

"Seventeen shillings? Ridiculous, I'll give you fifteen."

"I said seven shillings," repeated the shopkeeper.

"Oh," snapped the old lady, "seven shillings, eh! Very well. I'll give you five."

* * *

Returning from his work on the night shift, a young man found a small owl which had fallen out of its nest. He took it home, gave it food, then wrapped it in a piece of flannel and placed it besides the fire before going to bed.

Some time later, his mother came into the kitchen to prepare breakfast for the family. When she saw the visitor she gave a gasp. "Oh, dear," she exclaimedr "Jack's been up to his tricks again? He's been and put a beak on the cat!"

* * *

"Your advertisement said that this room had a heavenly outlook," complained the new tenant.

"Well, hasn't it got a skylight?" said the landlady.

* * *

"No," said the mother. "I don't think I'll buy a whistle for my little boy, because the other day he nearly swallowed one."

"Well," replied the insistent salesman, "we have some nice bass fiddles I could show you."

* * *

A census-taker asked a woman how many brothers and sisters she had. "Well," she began, "there's John, and Jimmy, and Mary, and——"

"Never mind the names," he said impatiently. "Just give me the numbers."

His tone aroused the woman's indignation. "They haven't got numbers," she said sharply; "they've all got names."

* * *

A film salesman trying to dispose of one of his products to an independent exhibitor assured him it was "colossal."

"Oh, come now," said the exhibitor, "I saw the trade show and I'd hardly call the film 'colossal'."

"Well," the salesman amended, "it's colossal in a small way."

* * *

In many people there exists a great desire to establish contact with officials in uniform.

That is why a little man on a great liner approached one of the officers he encountered on deck.

He walked upto the officer importantly and with subdued excitement showed him a screw he had picked up.

"I've just found this," he said. "I thought you might know where it belongs."

* * *

Tommy was a guest at a party at which the refreshments were lavish. The hostess spotted him sitting in a corner. "Won't you have something more, Tommy?" she asked.

"No, thank you," he replied, "I'm full."

"Well," suggested the hostess, "put some fruit and cake in your pockets to eat on the way home."

"No thank you," came the reply; "they're full too."

"How is it that Joan attracts all the men?"

'I think it runs in the family. Her father's a steel magnate."

* * *

"Did you see how pleased Mrs. Smith looked when I told her that she didn't look a day older than her daughter.

"I didn't notice. I was too busy watching the expression on her daughter's face!"

* * *

A bookmaker who was ill sent his small son to ask a certain doctor to call. A different physician having arrived, the bookmaker afterwards asked his son to explain.

"Well, you see, Dad," he said, "there were a lot of brass plates on the doors, and when I get to the number you gave me I saw 'Consultations, 10 to 11.' The chap next door was offering 'Consultations, 10 to 1,' and I knew you'd like the one that gave the best odds."

* * *

One of John's best friends had died, so he called on the widow to express his sympathy. "George and I were great friends," he said. "Isn't there something I could have as a memento?"

She raised her velvety brown eyes, which a few seconds before had been wet with tears. "How would I do?" she asked.

"She always dresses to kill, doesn't she?"

"Yes — and she cooks the same way!"

* * *

"Brown is very careful about his children, isn't he?"

"Yes; he's trying to bring them up in the way he should have gone."

* * *

"I didn't run after you when we were courting," said Mrs. Browne.

"No," replied her husband. "A trap doesn't run after a mouse, but it catches it."

* * *

At a dinner party in the House of Commons an American was among the guests. His M.P. hosts explained how closely confined they were and how they were in effect under compulsion to dine in the House every night. Then the Division bell rang.

"Good Heavens!" exclaimed the American, "one of your guys has got out!"

* * *

"When we were first married I used to waken my husband every morning with a kiss."

"And now?"

"He's bought himself an alarm clock"

* * *

"Is McIntosh a typical Scotsman?"

"I should say so. He's saved all his toys for his second childhood."

NEW RUSSIAN GAME?

Herblock in 'The Washington Post.'

"ARE THEY GONNA PLAY DROP-THE-MANTLE?"

SLEEPING HOURS BEST FOR LEARNING

SCIENTISTS in America have been making fascinating discoveries about man's ability to learn and memorize things while asleep. At Georgetown University experiments have shown that even complicated nonsense syllables were learned more easily while a man was sleeping than when he was awake.

Will the day come when it will be the normal thing for us to study while asleep—to let our subconscious minds do the work while we rest? Will men and women be able to gain fluency in languages by this means? It is more than likely.

Way back in the First World War it was claimed that the Morse code was taught to a number of sleeping cadets in the United States. And a quarter of century ago two scientists put forward the theory that noises are far less distracting when we are alseep than when we are awake.

Under-Pillow Device

Six times a night for fifty-four nights some fingernail biters were told while they slept that their fingernails tasted bitter. As a result 40 per cent stopped the habit at once and many others stopped some time later.

Impressing the mind when it is supposedly asleep, but when it is actually most receptive, led one scientist to invent a machine which helps people to overcome speech defects during slumber. It "talked" to them and they awoke to find themselves speaking much more clearly and with considerably less hesitation.

Language study tests while people sleep have already been carried out by means of what is known as a "dormiphone." With this machine lists of words were memorized easily. It was established that certain students were able to learn languages 30 per cent more quickly by means of the machine while they slept than when they were awake.

This unique machine is a kind of recordplayer with an ingenious repeating mechanism. It has an under-pillow speaker and earpiece as well as a built-in-loudspeaker.

Cosmic Rays In Arctic

BY A CORRESPONDENT

(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor", Boston

AS a side issue to the successful gathering of so much information on cosmic radiation that several months will be required to analyze and interpret it, the Office of Naval Research has announced establishment of new records of achievement in the Arctic.

Instrument-carrying plastic balloons or "skyhooks" as large as 10-story buildings were successfully launched for the first time from the deck of an ice-breaker considerably north of the Arctic Circle. (In Baffin Bay.)

The United States Coast Guard cutter Eastwind, from which the launchings were made, travelled farther north under its own power than any other ship has ever gone. (Latitude 82 degrees, 38 minutes, 20 seconds.)

Navy "deacon" rockets launched from a suspended position beneath the high-altitude balloons at the top of their flight took instruments as high as 40 miles above the earth's surface, which is the greatest height known to have been reached in such extreme latitudes

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The purpose of the experimental work was to measure the charge and energy spectrum of primary cosmic radiation—atomic particles or ultramicroscopic "bullets" believed to pervade all space and to reach earth from cosmic distances at extremely high energies.

It is desired also to study the interactions of such radiation with the earth's atmosphere at high altitudes. Colliding with air molecules, these high-speed "bullets" split atomic nuclei asunder much as uranium atoms undergo fission when struck by neutrons in the atomic bomb.

Hence the interest of the Atomic Energy Commission in this work.

There were nine civilian and naval researchers in the group that flew to Thule, Greenland, on July 25, where they met the Eastwind and other ships of the Arctic Resupply Mission—the joint annual mission to Canadian and United States weather stations in the Canadian Arctic.

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Their scientific gear already aboard the natural scientists steamed north to within 442 nautical miles of the North Pole. And on the way back from resupplying the weather station at Alert (on Ellesmere Island), they started their high-altitude experiments at the north end of the Kane Basin.

Icebreakers are the only ships which regularly go into this area, for it is frozen over almost all the time.

Weather was a severe handicap. Launching of the giant balloons was possible because of skillful navigation on the part of Capt. O. A. Peterson, U.S.C.G. A "no wind" condition was established by steaming downwind in an area dotted with mammoth icebergs.

Lt. Malcolm S. Jones, Jr., U.S.N. is project director for the nuclear physics branch at the Office of Naval Research. With him was Dr. James A. Van Allen, head of the physics department, University of Iowa, who had charge of the balloon-rocket experiments, and Dr. Martin J. Swetnick, physicist from New York State University.

●

In the balloon-rocket experiments, the balloon lifted a rocket through most of the earth's atmosphere to an altitude where it could be fired almost vertically. Each rocket carried either a Geiger counter or an ionization chamber to measure cosmic radiation. Data from the rocket were radioed back automatically to the Eastwind, where it was recorded.

For this reason it was not necessary to recover the rockets after flight. According to Lieutenant Jones, the data obtained were in substantial agreement with that forecast on the basis of similar measurements at lower latitudes.

He explained to The Christian Science Monitor that ONR is

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OUR DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

SPEEDING UP RIVER VALLEY PROJECTS

Kasturbhai Committee's Recommendations

NEW DELHI (By Air).

PARLIAMENT had an uneventful week. Even question hour has become dull. One member, however, caused some amusement when he wailed, "Full many a member is born to blush unseen"

Food Policy still remains the major issue.

The officials of the Ministries of Food and Agriculture, of Finance and of the Planning Commission have been meeting here to discuss their points of agreement and disagreement. Their report will be discussed by the Cabinet on November 15. The decision of the Cabinet will be discussed by the Food Ministers' Conference on November 1".

Questions were asked during the week about the report of the Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai Committee on the Central Water and Power Commission. The Minister in charge said that the report was under examination by the Government. This is the second Committee, which has examined the affairs of the Commission; the earlier Committee being the Estimates Committee of Parliament.

In view of the importance of the subject the observation of the Seth Kasturbhai Committee should be of some interest. The Committee said:—

RIVER VALLEY SCHEMES

"We understand that in several instances, owing to defective planning at the outset, there have been delays and increased expenditure in the execution of River Valley Project. We would recommend in the most emphatic terms that in all cases, before a project is sanctioned, a thorough investigation should be carried out, and care should be taken to ensure that the estimates and plans are drawn up in sufficient detail. Indeed, we would suggest that after a project has been drawn up by the Commission, it should again be thoroughly vetted by an ad hoc expert body, independent of the Commission, so that Government may have before them, more than one expert opinion on the soundness of the project, before they actually sanction it.

Government should not also, on their part, unduly rush schemes without proper survey and planning, as undue haste necessarily means defective planning, followed by defective execution and loss of large sums of money. While sanctioning a project, Government should also fix definite time limits for the completion of different phases and stages of the project, and every endeavour should be made to adhere to this time schedule rigidly.

This would necessarily require that adequate technical personnel are made available for the Project, and the authority concerned should take steps to see that such personnel will be available, before a project is taken in hand.

PLANNING AND EXECUTION

The Commission, as now established is composed of a Chairman with four members, of whom two direct the Water Wing, and the other two direct the Power Wing. There is also a wholetime Engineer Secretary, to assist the Commission in administrative matters. Under the existing set-up, the Commission is responsible not only for the planning of River Valley Schemes, but is also in charge of the execution of a number of these schemes. In our view, it is desirable to secure that the "planning" is independent of "execution." But such independence need not prevent the periodical exchange of officers between the two sides to give them all-round experience. The set-up which we would suggest is as follows:—

Besides the Chairman, there should be only three members, of whom one should be responsible for planning on the Water side, and another for planning on the Electrical side. The third member should be responsible for the "execution" of projects, as distinct from their "planning", and he should be independent of the other two members of the Commission and should be directly answerable only to the Chairman. This would secure that there is no undue interference from the Planning side with the Execution side, but at the same time provide for the necessary co-ordination. We feel that it is inappropriate at the highest level, to split up the responsibility for each of these Wings, by having more than one member in charge.

We also consider that it is wrong in principle to wastefully employ engineering talent on matters of pure administration, and we would, therefore, suggest that the administrative work of the Commission, which is now attended to by an Engineer, should be entrusted to an officer of the Secretariat Service, who should deal directly with the Chairman in respect of such administrative matters.

SUPERFLUOUS POSTS

In our opinion the existing posts of Consulting Engineer and Assistant Consulting Engineer to the Government of India are superflous and should be abolished. The Central Water and Power Commission should as a body be the technical consultant to Government.

As regards the rest of the Commission's organisation, whether at headquarters or in the field, we have not thought it necessary to examine the appropriateness or otherwise of the strength of the gazetted and other staff, as we understand that such an examination has been taken in hand by an officer of the Ministry of Finance. Moreover, the strength of the Commission's establishment will be a variable factor, depending upon the number and magnitude of the projects which the Commission undertakes from time to time, and it is therefore difficult to lay down any hard and fast scale of staff.

The only recommendation which we would like to make in this context is that both the Water and Power Wings of the Commission should, for the sake of convenience and greater efficiency, be located in the same building. The existing arrangement, whereby the Power Wing of the Commission has its offices located in Simla, is unsatisfactory.

The nature of the Commission's work is such that it is essential that engineers of all ranks employed on the Commission's work should be qualified persons, possessing high technical qualifications and considerable experience in their respective branches of engineering. It is, therefore, necessary to avoid recruitment to the Commission, of raw engineers from the open market or elsewhere, without adequate previous experience. We suggest, therefore, that as far as possible, the Commission should recruit its engineering officers, from the States, on a deputation basis and it would be use-

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QUEEN'S STATE DRIVE

H. M. The Queen in the State Coa ch as she left Buckingham Palace for the House of Lords for the op ening of Parliament.

A YOUNG COMMUNIST'S CHURCH WEDDING

A True Story

A CHURCH wedding which two Young Communist League members celebrated according to the wish of their parents—but kept it secret—was the beginning of a set of lies that ultimately, when the husband's conscience was roused, culminated in divorce.

The bride's father sets out to persecute the divorced youth of 22 who is a law student. But "Komsomolskaya Pravda", the Young Communist League paper, says that the youngsters have already had their punishment for listening to their elders and having their wedding in a church and urges the bride's father to drop the role of persecutor and think again about his own action.

(The following is the full translation of a report which appeared in Komsomolskaya Pravda, daily newspaper of the USSR's Young Communist League.)

"Konstantin Nikolayevich Kamensky and his wife have the honour to invite you to the marriage of their daughter Anya. The ceremony will be held in the church on Obydensky Lane at 4 p.m. The wedding dinner will be held at the home of the bride's parents at six."

The bride's father had set the wedding for Sunday. Suddenly on Saturday, when all the guests had already been invited, the groom was quite unexpectedly called in by the secretary of the borough Young Communist League committee and asked to deliver a lecture at the club.

"When?" asked the groom.

"At 4 p.m. tomorrow."

"I can't make it at four."

"Why?"

The groom hesitated. To confess, to tell the secretary the truth—that at four the next day he, a nonstaff propagandist for the borough committee, would participate in a church ceremony—was a hard thing for Mikhail Postnikov to do, and Mikhail, up to that time an upright person, lied for the first time in his life.

"Tomorrow at four," he said, "I have to be at the station to see my cousin off to Chkalov."

"All right," answered the secretary, "we'll set the meeting ahead to 2:30 so that you'll have plenty of time to deliver the report and get to the station by four."

"But what if the train leaves before four?"

"Ahead of schedule? That doesn't happen."

*

Postnikov was well aware that trains do not leave ahead of schedule, but what could he do? He had to think up some excuse in order to get out of delivering the lecture the next day, but he could not think of any. "It's all right," the groom finally consoled himself, "I'll manage it somehow."

In order to manage it Mikhail Postnikov had to deliver the lecture at a gallop and then dash from the Krestyanskaya Embankment to Obydensky Lane. He arrived at five minutes after four, panting, red and perspiring.

"You're out of breath. What happened?" the guests asked in excitement.

How could he tell these old folks that he was late for the wedding because the borough committee had assigned him to deliver a lecture? Mikhail thought up another lie:

"I had a heart attack. But don't worry; it's all over now."

As he said this Mikhail looked at Anya. Did she believe him? Yes, she did. It should have been possible to calm down at this point, but Mikhail grew even redder. He worried that he was beginning his family life with a lie. And the lie did not merely consist in the fact that twice in 24 hours he had failed to speak the truth: about the departure of his cousin and about the heart attack. It was also living a lie that he, a Y.C.L. member, was now standing at the altar. Soon the service began. The bride and groom were led through the church and fell on their knees, and something or other was said. But the groom heard none of it and saw none of it. He thought only of one thing.

"Why am I here? Do I believe in God? No! Does Anya believe in God? No, again! Then what causes us to come here? Only stupidity and silliness."

*

All this silliness came about in a quite simple way. Both of them wanted to make their marriage something special

"Well, how can we do that?" she had asked.

And he had suggested: "Let's have a church ceremony."

Instead of saying no, she had answered: "That's a wonderful idea!"

At that time they did not even think they were compromising their consciences.

Compromising our consciences? But this isn't anything serious, they consoled themselves. It's just more interesting in church. They have a choir, candles and a censer—

*

Both of them were only 19 years old and could easily have been dissuaded from such a false step. But Marina Mikhailovna did not discourage her son. Marina Mikhailovna was religious, and this was just what she wanted.

The bride's father could also have prevented this false step. Konstantin Nikolayevich was a convinced atheist and, exercising the rights of father and father-in-law, he should have exclaimed to the young people:

"What? Church? You're joking!"

But the father-in-law was not equal to the occasion. Instead of forbidding it, Konstantin Nikolayevich encouraged the idiocy afoot. The bride's father thought that the church would help bring his son-in-law closer to his daughter, and he told his son-in-law:

"I don't believe in God, but I don't have anything against a church wedding."

Konstantin Nikolayevich prepared more energetically for this ceremony than any of the other relatives. He bought wedding rings for the young people and had a wedding gown made for his daughter.

And here Konstantin Nikolayevich's daughter stood in a snow-white gown beside her groom in church. Candles burned and the priest placed a thick gold ring on the bride's finger. She could move her hand back now, but the bride continued to hold it out. The bride was transfixed—and not at all from happiness, as an onlooker might think. He and she were both second-year students in the law school of Moscow State University, and these students now had to repeat strange, incomprehensible words of scripture after the priest. They felt unbearably ashamed. Neither of them wanted to lift their gaze from the floor and look about them. What if their comrades from the university were standing there and looking at them? How could all this clumsy masquerade be explained to them?

"No, it would be better to fall through the floor than endure this shame," thinks the bride. She half opened her left eye, looked over and whispered to Mikhail:

"It's nothing".

And though none of their comrades from the University were in the church and the church

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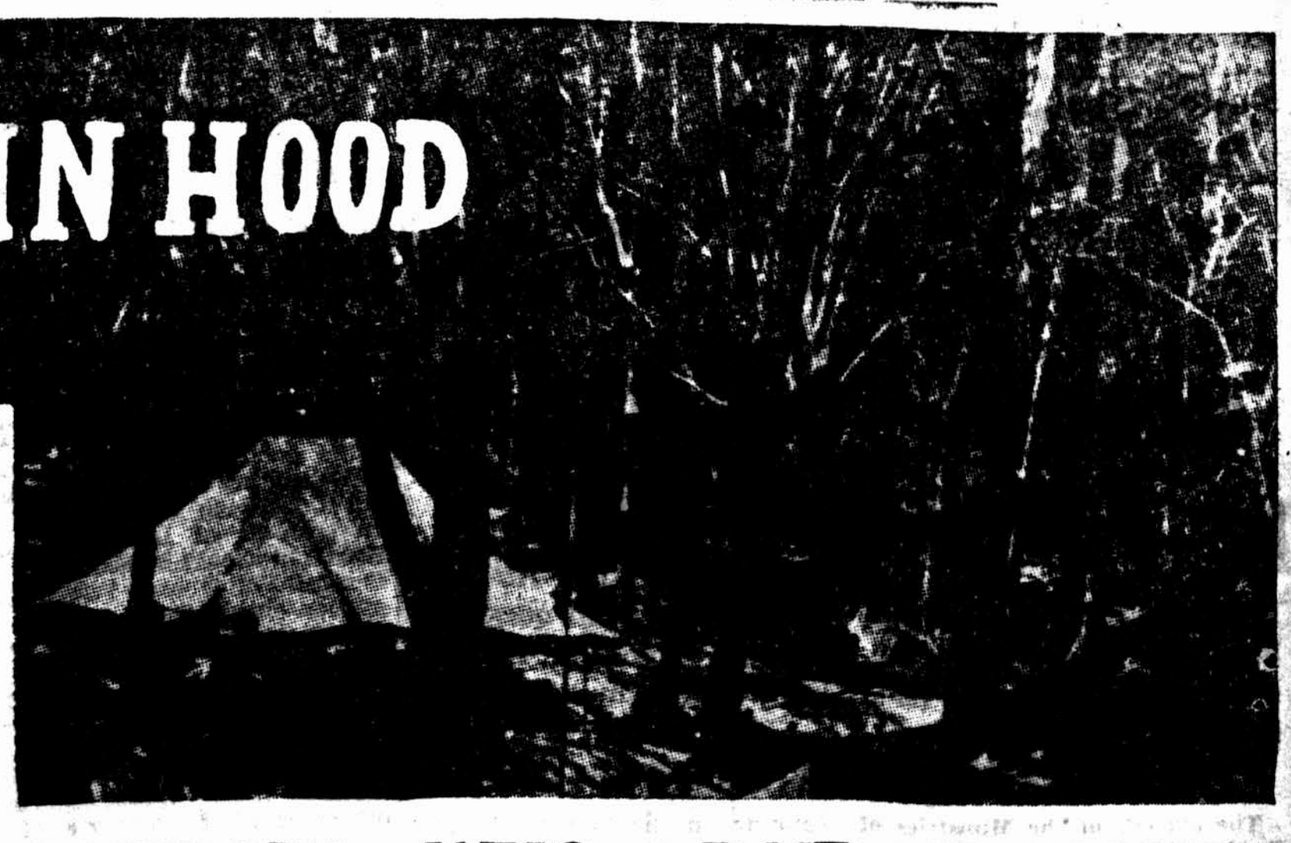
INDIA'S ROBIN HOOD



Sultana Bagged At Last

OUTLAW WHO PAID PENALTY COMMANDS ADMIRATION

By Jim Corbett

From

"MY INDIA"

By permission of the Oxford University Press.

WITH his hide-out gone, harried from end to end of the Terai and Bhaber, and with his gang reduced to forty—all well armed, for the dacoits had soon replaced the arms and ammunition taken from them—Freddy thought the time had now come for Sultana to surrender.

So, after obtaining Government sanction—which was given on the understanding that he personally accepted full responsibility—he invited Sultana to a meeting, whenever and wherever convenient. Sultana accepted the invitation named the time, date, and place and stipulated that both should attend the meeting alone and unarmed. On the appointed day, as Freddy stepped out on one side of a wide open glade in the centre of which a solitary tree was growing, Sultana stepped out on the other side. Their meeting was friendly, as all who have lived in the East would have expected it to be, and when they had seated themselves in the shade of the tree—one a mountain of energy and good humour with the authority of the Government behind him, and the other a dapper little man with a price on his head—Sultana produced a water melon which he smilingly said Freddy could partake of without reservation. The meeting ended in a deadlock, however, for Sultana refused to accept Freddy's terms of unconditional surrender. It was at this meeting that Sultana begged Freddy not to take undue risks. On the day of the raid, he said, he with ten of his men, all fully armed, had taken cover under a banyan tree and had watched Freddy and two other sahibs coming down the nullah towards the tree. 'Had the sahib who was trying to climb the bank succeeded in doing so', Sultana added, 'it would have been necessary to shoot the three of you.'

FINAL ROUND

The final round of the heavy-light-weight contest was now to be staged, and Freddy invited Wyndham and myself to Hardwar to witness and take part in it. Sultana and the remnants of his gang, now weary of movement, had taken up residence at a cattle station in the heart of the Najibabad jungles, and Freddy's plan was to convey his entire force down the Ganges in boats, land at a convenient spot, and surround the cattle station. This raid like the one already described was to take place at night. But on this occasion the raid had been timed for the full moon.

On the day chosen, the entire force of three hundred men, with the addition of Freddy's cousin, Wyndham, and myself, embarked as night was falling in ten country boats which had been assembled at a secluded spot on the right bank of the Ganges, a few miles below Hardwar. I was in the leading boat, and all went well until we crossed to the left bank and entered a side channel. The passage down this channel was one of the most terrifying experiences off dry land, that I have ever had. For a few hundred yards the boat glided over a wide expanse of moonlit water without a ripple on its surface to distort the reflection of the trees on the margin. Gradually the channel narrowed and the speed of the boat increased, and at the same time we heard the distant sound of rushing water. I have often fished in these side channels of the Ganges, for they are preferred to the main stream by fish and I marvelled at the courage of the boatmen who were willing to risk their lives and their craft in the rapids we were fast approaching. The boat, like the other nine, was an open cargo freighter eminently suitable for work on the open Ganges, but here in this narrow swift-flowing channel she was just an unmanageable hulk, which threatened to become a wreck every time her bottom planks came in violent contact with submerged boulders. The urgent call of the captain to his crew to fend the boat off the rocky banks and keep her in the middle of the stream, or she would founder, did nothing to allay my fears, for at the time the warning was given the boat was drifting sideway and threatening to break up or capsize every time she struck the bottom. But nightmares cannot last for ever. Though the one that night was long-drawn-out, for we had twenty miles to go, mostly through broken water; it ended when one of the boatmen sprang ashore on the left bank with one end of a long rope and made it fast to a tree. Boat after boat passed us and tied up lower down, until all ten had been accounted for.

MAROONED

The force was disembarked on a sandy beach and when cuts and abrasions resulting from contact with the rough timbers of the boats had been attended to, and the boatmen had been instructed to take their craft five miles farther down stream and await orders, we set off in single file to battle our way through half a mile of the heaviest elephant grass I have ever tried to penetrate on foot. The grass was ten to twelve feet high and was weighted down with river fog and dew, and before we had gone a hundred yards we were wet to the skin. When we eventually arrived on the far side we were faced with a wide expanse of water which we took to be an old bed of the Ganges, and scouting parties were sent right and left to find the shortest way round the obstruction. The party that had gone to the right returned first and reported that a quarter of a mile from where we were standing the 'lake' narrowed, and that from this point to the junction of the channel down which we had come there was a swift-flowing river. Soon after the other party returned and reported that there was an unfordable river flowing into the upper end of the lake. It was now quite evident that our boatmen, intentionally or accidentally, had marooned us on an island.

With our boats gone and daylight not far off it was necessary to do something, so we moved down to the lower end of the wide expanse of water to see if we could effect a crossing between it and the junction of the two channels. Where the water narrowed and the toe or draw of the stream started, there appeared to be a possible crossing; above this point the water was twenty feet deep, and below it was a raging torrent. While the rest of us were looking at the fast-flowing water and speculating as to whether anyone would be able to cross it, Wyndham was divesting himself of his clothes. When I remarked that this was an unnecessary proceeding in view of the fact that he was already wet to the skin, he replied that he was not thinking of his clothes, but of his life. When he had taken off every stitch of clothing he tied it into a bundle, using his shirt for the purpose, and placed the bundle firmly on his head. caught the arm of a strapping young constable standing near by and said, 'Come with me'. The young man was so taken aback at being selected to have the honour of drowning with the Commissioner Sahib that he said nothing, and together, with linked arm, the two stepped into the water.

BACK TO ISLAND

I do not think any of us breathed while we watched that crossing. With the water at times round their waists, and at times up to their armpits, it seemed impossible for them to avoid being carried off their feet and swept into the raging torrent below where no man, no matter how good a swimmer he was, could have lived. Steadily the two brave men, one the oldest in the party and the other possibly the youngest, fought their way on and when at last they struggled out on the far bank a sigh of relief went up from the spectators, which would have been a cheer audible in Hardwar, twenty miles away, had silence not been imposed on us. Where two men could go three hundred could follow, so a chain was made: and though individual links were at times swept off their feet, the chain held, and the whole force landed safely on the far side. Here we were met by one of Freddy's most trusted informers who, pointing to the rising sun, said we had come too late; that it would not be possible for such a large force to cross the open ground between us and the forest without being seen by the herdsmen in the area, and that therefore the only thing for us to do was to go back to the island. So back to the island we went, the crossing from this side not being as bad as it had been from the other.

HAY FEVER

Back in the elephant grass our first concern was to dry our clothes. This was soon accomplished, for the sun was by now hot, and when we were once again dry and warm Freddy, from his capacious haversack, produced a chicken and a loaf of bread which were no less welcome for having been immersed in the cold waters of the Ganges. I have the ability to sleep anywhere and at any time, and, having found a sandy hollow, most of the day had passed when I was awakened by violent sneezing. On joining my companions I found that all three of them were suffering from varying degrees of hay fever. The grass we were in was of the plumed variety and when we had passed through it in the early morning the plumes had been wet. But now, in the hot sun, the plumes had fluffed out and while moving about and trying to find cool places to rest in my companions had shaken the pollen down, with the result that they had given themselves hay fever. Indians do not get hay fever and I myself have never had it. This was the first time I had ever seen anyone suffering from it, and what I saw alarmed me. Freddy's cousin—a planter on holiday from Bengal—was the worst of the three; his eyes were streaming and swollen to the extent that he could not see, and his nose was running. Freddy could see a little but he could not stop sneezing, and when Freddy sneezed the earth shook. Wyndham, tough old campaigner that he was, while protesting that he was quite all right, was unable to keep his handkerchief away from his nose and eyes. It was bad enough being thrown about in an open boat, marooned on a desert island, and fording raging torrents: but here was the climax. To lead three men who threatened to go blind back to Hardwar at the head of the three hundred policemen was a prospect that made me feel colder than I had felt when crossing the ice-cold waters of the Ganges. As evening closed in the condition of the sufferers improved, much to my relief, and by the time we had crossed the ford for the third time Freddy and Wyndham were all right and the cousin had regained his sight to the extent that it was no longer necessary to tell him when to raise his foot to avoid a stone.

MEETING ROGUE ELEPHANT

Freddy's informer and a guide were waiting for us and led us over the open ground to the mouth of a dry watercourse about a hundred yards wide. The moon had just risen and visibility was nearly as good as in sunlight when, rounding a bend, we came face to face with an elephant. We had heard there was a rogue elephant in this area, and here he was, tusks flashing in the moonlight, ears spread out, and emitting loud squeals. The guide did nothing to improve the situation by stating that the elephant was very bad tempered, that he had killed many people, and that he was sure to kill a number of us. At first it appeared that the rogue was going to make good the guide's predictions, for with trunk raised high he advanced a few yards. Then he swung round and dashed up the bank, trumpeting defiance as he gained the shelter of the jungle. Another mile up the watercourse and we came on what the guide said was a fire-track. Here the going was very pleasant, for with short green grass underfoot, and the moonlight glinting on every leaf and blade, it was possible to forget our errand and revel in the beauty of the jungle. As we approached a stretch of burnt grass where an old peacock perched high on a leafless tree, was sending his warning cry into the night, two leopards stepped out on the track, saw us, and gracefully bounded away and faded out of sight in the shadows. I had been out of my element during the long passage down the side channel, but now, what with the elephant—who was, I knew, only curious and intended us no harm—and then the peacock warning the jungle folk of the presence of danger, and finally the leopards merging into the shadows, I was back on familiar ground, ground that I loved and understood.

UNDER A BANAYAN TREE

Leaving the track, which ran from east to west, the guide led us north for a mile or more through scrub and tree jungle to the bank of a tiny stream overhung by a giant banyan tree. Here we were told to sit down and wait, while the guide went forward to confer with his brother at the cattle station.

FASCINATING is the story of the final round against Sultana, in which his pursuers are marooned on an island, catch hay fever, then meet a rogue elephant and come across two leopards jumping off into the jungle.

Sultana, however, is finally bagged while sleeping on a cot in a hut used by cattlemen. Two of his lieutenants are later ingeniously caught while resting in a waiting room at the railway station at Moradabad.

Sultana pays the penalty but his behaviour throughout commands admiration of the author.

(Continued On Page 22 Col. 3)

From resistance to aggression to 'Containment' of Communism, and then to "Liberation" of Soviet-dominated satellites— the U. S. foreign policy propounded by Eisenhower— is sky-rocketing the rearmament drive which might unleash a new world war. However,

BRITISH LABOUR CAN SAVE THE PEACE

By Fenner Brockway M.P.

FOR the first time, I feel that the forces on the side of war are stronger than those on the side of peace. Despite the hostility between the two Power Blocs, I have, until recently, believed that Governments, conscious of the disaster of war, would find a basis of agreement before a fatal step was taken. But now I have a great fear.

We have had ample warning. In the past, a rearmament race has always been followed by war. But it was possible to conceive that reluctant rearmament could be accompanied by a positive peace policy which would seize any opportunity for reconciliation.

REARMAMENT DRIVE

The opposite has happened Rearmament has controlled policy rather than policy controlling rearmament.

Consider how policy has changed.

The Western rearmament drive began after the North Koreans crossed the 38th Parallel. United Nations action was justified then solenly on the grounds of resistance to aggression. It was a demonstration that nations would collectively resist any isolated act of aggression—from whatever source it came and irrespective of the character of the guilty Government—in order to prevent a wider world war. To hold back aggression was the only justification originally given for rearmament.

Then, under the momentum of the mutual hostility which accompanied rearmament a second justification emerged. The purpose was to "contain" Communism. The new theory was reflected in the conduct of the Korean war, when United Nations troops, not satisfied with recovering the 38th Parallel overran North Korea and challenged China by advancing to her frontier.

EXTENSION OF SCOPE

And now a third justification for rearmament is appearing. It has been expressed by General Eisenhower and by Mr. John Foster Dulles. The former is now the President of the United States.

The object of Western policy, they say, should not be to "contain" Communism within its present sphere but to "liberate" peoples now under Communism.

Mr. Dulles admits that it is now doubtful whether war can be averted. It will certainly not be averted, if this third theory of the necessity for rearmament is accepted by the West. General Eisenhower may say that he has peaceful methods in mind. But when nations arm, it is their political objectives which finally determine how their arms are used.

LABOUR MUST TELL

It is the responsibility of the British Labour Party to stop this fatal descent to war. It can be done.

America needs Britain. The British Isles are a strategic necessity for defence and attack in war. British territory in Africa and Asia is important. America must take note of British opinion.

Labour is in opposition, but Mr. Churchill's Government dare not proceed decisively in international affairs without the support of British Labour. That is why the Tories were so angry when Labour voted against the contractual agreement authorising the rearmament of Western Germany.

Before long Labour will be in power. But even today Labour could give a lead to the world and avert the danger of war.

We do not have to take new decisions. The need is to put reality into our present decisions by making all our international policies resolve around them. We must declare them before the whole world, and make it clear that when Labour resumes office it will apply a concrete plan.

ESSENTIALS

The essentials of such a plan, I suggest, are these:—

1. Labour will only use arms to resist a definite act of aggression.

2. Labour will rely on the example of Democratic Socialism—its Social justice combined with freedom — **to** "contain" Communism and to influence, in time, the growth of liberty in Communist countries.

3. Labour will change the emphasis from concentration on rearmament to a ceaseless endeavour to establish conditions of peace.

4. Labour will insist upon a settlement in the Far East by pressing the claim of the Chinese Republic to membership of the United Nations.

5. Labour will take the initiative in a real endeavour to reach agreement with Russia on the unification of Germany.

6. Labour will make a proposal to the United Nations that an agreed proportion of the expenditure upon rearmament by all Governments should be diverted to a World Plan to raise the standard of life of the two-thirds of the earth's population existing in sub-human conditions.

7 In the new psychological situation created by this Peace plan Labour will propose progressive World Disarmament under international control and a general settlement of outstanding differences in a comprehensive Peace Treaty.

The indications are that, if Labour will give this lead, we will have the support of a sufficient number of Governments to provide a majority in the United Nations. We will also have the support of the millions of people of all lands.

THE 155-MM. HOWITZER IN ACTION

An impressive scene as a 155 mm. Howitzer blasts the enemy during night action somewhere along the Korean front.

JAI IKE!

PATTER: By Asude

THE report of Ike's victory over Adlai might come as news to many. It did not to me. Ever since I read that item about the striking clock in the morning papers, I knew it to be a "dead cert."

I hope you remember it. Just when Eisenhower had finished his radio and television show before the show-down, the large Studio clock which was being moved to a new location fell and struck him on the head,—**on the right side. The** blow left a noticeable lump and a small laceration on the head.

Never mind the lump and the laceration. Concentrate on the spot where the clock dropped. "The right side of the head." Need I say more? Any fool knows that when a clock falls on the right side of the head on the morning of the battle it brings the bacon home to the hittee. Hittee, in case you did not know, is the man hit.

You can't fail if it strikes you on the right side. You simply can't. Not clocks only, but caterpillars also. Fix a caterpillar so that it plumps down on the right side of the head on the morning of the interview, and the Chairman of the Commission will be eating out of your hand in the afternoon.

But supposing the aforesaid clock or caterpillar chose to drop on the left side? !!!!! Well, you might just as well ring for the pall-bearers and get them practising on the **"Ram-nam-sat-hai"** at the right key. Never allow a clock or a caterpillar to drop on the left side of the head. It spells sheer END.

There is still another feature in the clock-strike which you may have missed. I will revert to it further down the road.

At the moment I am recovering from the repercussions of the shocks so rudely given to our very own Morarji. No, not Moraliji. Morarji. No, I am not suffering from the shocks. Morarji got the shocks,—in Bombay. I am stunned by the repercussions.

The blows came from two Congress strongholds, Nagpur and Delhi. At Nagpur, Mr. S. N. Naidu, Appellate Magistrate, acquitted Govind Maroti on the ground that "MERE ALCOHOLIC SMELL FROM THE MOUTH AND DILATION OF THE EYES DO NOT SUFFICIENTLY PROVE DRUNKENNESS." You have got to prove a lot more before you assign the accused to quod.

The learned Magistrate expanded on the theme. "The appellant's gait was normal and he was in his senses. There is nothing to show that he lost control of his faculties or that his behaviour was irregular." It is this part of the judgment which has been giving me the heebyjeebies. I wish it had been the other way.

For, it so happens that my gait is not so normal these days as it was. Age, I suppose, but will that pass? Again, quite a lot of things I say is laughed or cried off as "fantastic nonsense." I don't think I can sport any "faculties", and so far as my behaviour goes, they say that it leaves much to be desired. Does all that mean the "jug" for me?

At Delhi, the Delhi State Congress Election Tribunal exonerated Bhagat Amin Chand from the charge of "drunkenness." The charge was made, as I find it reported, by the wife of the Deputy Speaker of the Delhi State Assembly. The Tribunal had no proper respect for sex. It held that there was no evidence to show that Bhagat Amin Chand was a drunkard." I suppose, they made Bhagat walk and found his gait normal.

Talking of Morarji, I want you to pause and give some thought to the case of Dhrubaprasad Borgohain of Shillong. Let me refresh your memory. Dhrubaprasad went into the Chief Secretary's room in the Assam Secretariat, and enquired who had appointed Shri Bishnuram Mehdi as Chief Minister. On being questioned as to the reason for the enquiry, he explained that they had appointed a wrong man and that he had come to relieve Bishnuram Mehdi. Dhrubaprasad was then sent for medical examination.

That was quite all right by me, for, of course, it was just a matter of routine. All aspirants for Chief Ministership are, as every one knows, sent for medical examination. Just to show that they are "all there",—the grey cells, I mean. You can't have a man qualifying for the loony-bin standing for Chief Ministership, can you? Naturaly, they have to stand the exam.

But a friend to whom I explained the incident differed from me, and showed signs of violence in the doing of it. He said that it was just the other way. He said that nobody in his senses WOULD apply for Chief Ministership and that the man was sent for medical examination to establish that he was NOT in his senses. That is, to qualify for the job.

But that, as somebody observed, "is absurd" Likewise, "fantastic nonsense",—as the Prime Minister said. You can see where it places our Dr. B. C. Roy, Govind Ballabh Pant, Sri Krishna Sinha, Morarji, and the rest of the Chief Ministers. There is no doubt about it, it is just "fantastic nonsense."

* * *

"UNLESS WE EMULATE JAPAN IN MANY WAYS WE WILL NOT BE ABLE TO MAKE RAPID PROGRESS IN OUR NATIONAL LIFE", said Shri P. G. Shah of the Anthropological Society, speaking at a Meeting of the Bombay Asiatic Society on November 4. I think, Shri P. G. Shah might have been a little more careful in his homily. Probably, he did not notice the spicy little bit loosened by the P.T.I. from Tokyo on October 31.

"Prime Minister Yoshida's feud against Press Photographers went a step further today when he cancelled a Press Conference because cameramen insisted on attending.

"He has frequently clashed with Press photographers. On one occasion, he damaged a photographer's camera by hitting it with his cane and during the recent election he poured water over the heads of cameramen when they came too close to the platform from which he was making his speech."

Now, would Shri P. G. Shah want our very own Pundit to hit our cameramen with the cane he carries with him, or even go so far as to pour water over their heads? Or say our beloved President. Can you imagine opening the damp sheets of a paper,—any paper,—any morning, without seeing the President or Prime Minister doing something or other, and looking handsome as ever?

I said I would revert to Ike. Look at what Ike did when the clock struck him. "HE FINISHED POSING FOR THE PHOTOGRAPHERS BEFORE A SMALL PIECE OF ADHESIVE WAS PLACED ON THE WOUND." That is what P.T.I.-Reuter say, not I. And they said a mouthful there. It is a wise President that knoweth his own photographers.

They come in battalions, these worries. Look at this Sardar Hukum Singh now, the M.P. who has tabled a Resolution of 400 words urging the appointment of an investigation commission. He wants, 'inter alia', that if "any person is found to be owning property in excess of what he could have earned by being honest, necessary action should be taken against him."

You see, there is a what-do-ye-call-it,—a huge "Tanpura" in this house about which I know nothing. It was left in the house by a visitor who said that it was left behind by a railway passenger who was travelling with him. He did not know what to do with it, and so he wished it on me. And it has been lying in the house since.

Fountain

Water, which is the core of earth
Is thrust into the morning air.
Colourless, soundless, it appears,
And at the instant of its birth
Takes on the colour of the sun.
A prism held within the falling tears
Glitters and forms a rainbow there
Through which the fluid leaves and flowers
Tremble and glimmer on a bough
Curving forever from the April hours.
As the bough bends to meet the pool
A sound miraculously pure and cool
Becomes the fountain's gentle voice,
A sound whose echoings are sweet
As the quiet stone and water meet.

—SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

Last Look Round

ON the 1st of this month a London news item said: "British judges, alarmed by mounting crimes of violence throughout the nation, have declared war on thugs and back-street bandits. Frustrated by a Parliamentary Act banning whipping as a punishment for thugs, they have stepped up all sentences as the next best thing. Two gunmen who took part in a masked gang raid on a householder were among the first to feel the law's new heavy hand. They were sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment each at the Old Bailey."

Exactly a week after, from Naibobi came the news that four Kikuyu tribesmen at Fort Hall were ordered to be flogged along with jail sentences for attacking an African, whom they suspected of giving information to the police about a Mau Mau meeting.

Britain abolished whipping as a punishment in 1948. But the colonial administration of Britain still adheres to the thing to which the mother country said good-bye four years ago.

According to a writer on criminology, whipping produces a rougher kind of criminal, the more maladjusted being, the braver desperado—or else the broken-down man. Not even in cases of brutal offences should whipping be allowed, for by whipping a man whom society may call a brute, society is making him either a misanthrope, an enemy or a coward, he says.

But Britain even at home has been a great sticker to whipping. The British army till the beginning of the First World War comprised at the top of officers coming from the aristocracy of the land or from the landed gentry, while the ranks were filled by those coming from the lowest rung of the ladder, including illegitimate waifs. And G. W. M. Reynolds in his "Soldier's Wife" has given a gruesome picture of how the cat-o'-nine-tails was wielded on deserters from the army (and the navy too according to Oxford Dictionary). This was in vogue for certain criminal offences till the British Parliament abolished it in 1948. And deserters used to get even upto 500 lashes with the cat-o'-nine-tails, if necessary in instalments! Though now abolished at home the background is still there and whipping manifests itself abroad, whenever an occasion arises, as it did in the case of the Kikuyu tribesmen last week.

Bulldog Trait

ONE prominent characteristic of the British is the bulldog trait. Like the bulldog breed they want to hold on to whatever they have got whether it be in Malaya, Borneo or now in Tanganyika. They would not scruple to use any methods to cow down the races over whom they dominate by any means without considering the humane side of the punishment.

In the second volume of Sir John Kaye's and Malleson's 'History of the Indian Mutiny of 1857-8' there is an instance of the deal given to the rebel officers of the mutineers. There was the well-known massacre of women and children at the Bibigarh in Cawnpore. After the British recaptured the town, Brigadier-General Neill was determined that every stain of that blood shall be wiped out, previous to their execution, by such of the miscreants as may be apprehended, who took part in the mutiny to be selected according to their rank, caste and degree of guilt. Kaye and Malleson admit there was no mutilation or dishonouring of the women who were put to death. The first 'culprit' caught was a subedar of a native infantry regiment, a high class Hindu. He was given the sweeper's brush and had to clear half a square foot, which he did under the lash of the provost-marshal, according to the historians. Next came an officer of another community who was employed by the British civil court. "He rather objected, was flogged, made to lick part of the blood with his tongue."

Why go so far back, there is the instance of the crawling order at Amritsar under the Martial Law regime in the Punjab during the Rowlatt Act agitation days, which culminated in the massacre of over a thousand men, women and children at Jalianwalla Bagh by another British Brigadier-General, Dyer. And this time, in India this Brigadier-General, who ordered the shooting till the ammunition of his men was exhausted and left with the dead and dying lying uncared for during the entire night, laid the foundation of India's renewed vigorous freedom fight which brought independence to the country.

Though the British Prime Minister of the day, Winston Churchill may again declare that he has not become the Chief Minister of the Queen to liquidate the British Empire, what happened in India may happen again in Tanganyika or Kenya, and for that matter in Malaya and Borneo in the course of time.

Cause Of Trouble

FOR, though Ralph Izzard has made a contentious statement in the London "Daily Mail" that to give the highly productive European-settled land to the Kikuyus would be a palpable injustice, for the territory under dispute was never owned by Kikuyus, W. M. Macmillan in his "Africa Emergent" has very emphatically raised the issue of land for the Kikuyu "squatters", who number above a lakh in a population of about 500,000 of the tribe. The Kikuyu country of Kenya is trebly blest with good soil, a healthy climate and both an early and latter rain; and two or even three crops a year are possible there. But inevitably population in these districts becomes overcrowded and overcultivation is a grave risk to fertility. The moving of a whole section of the Masai nomadic tribes from one side of the railway to the other was administratively convenient but the precedent of such care for European convenience impeded smooth adjustments elsewhere, in particular among the Kikuyus of the central highlands. The uneasiness resulting therefrom led to the appointment of a Land Commission. Some proposed additional land, part of it to be thrown open to leasehold tenants, left it a problem to find room in Kikuyu country for something like a quarter of the tribe, who were not wanted in the "white" area, the author says. And that problem is today the cause of the trouble in Kenya.

The Kikuyus are small and wiry, while the Masai and Zulus are tall and the Zulu is sometimes heavily built. The Kikuyus though weak and overcrowded are agriculturally efficient and are also, even troublesomely, of a political turn of mind, in comparison to the warrior tribe of the Masais.

And now, according to the latest reports, troops from Kenya's northern border have been brought to guard the Tanganyika border as the unrest amongst the Kikuyus has spread. A Mau Mau priest has been sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment on charges of administering witchcraft oaths. A set of Mau Mau priest's garments was shown in the court. The Kikyu tribesmen were brought to the court handcuffed to native policemen in a truck.

Writing On Wal

ALL these tactics of retribution for violence and terror-striking methods have been the stock in trade of the colonial European powers whether in Asia or Africa. The British and the other whites in Africa believe, almost as an article of faith, that whipping is more effective than any other method of punishment; but unfortunately they do not realise that corporal punishment makes the victim a bitter and abiding enemy of the regime and sets him to think only of how best he can counter-attack.

And again the Mau Mau has come in for great notoriety, even as some of those people who took up the slogan of "Vandemataram" in India in the Bengal Partition days during the regimes of Lord Curzon and later of Lord Minto. But so long as the land hunger of the Kikuyus is not amicably satisfied, whether the whites blame the Mau Mau, or witchcraft or any other political organisation, the unrest can't be ended by repressive and terroristic methods. It may subside for a time but then again it is bound to crop up. Reserves, segregation and even Apartheid are bound to bring the nemesis sooner than later, and one should not wonder if even the (Negro) King's African Rifles one day turn anti-white, when the cup of suffering of their fellow black men is full.

The other day Malanism in South Africa was condemned in the U.N. Political Committee The days of old methods of imperialistic deals to the coloured races of Africa are rapidly running out. The writing on the wall is there right from South Africa to Kenya and even Cairo in the north. It is time that it is heeded without any further delay. If imperialists do not mend their methods, it will not take long for Communism to get a stronghold among the peoples of the African world.

Eve Scores

ACCORDING to a Colombo newspaper report the list of inventions entered at the Ceylon Patents Office is dull except for an occasional bright registration designed to bring a little more comfort to the harassed housewife. And these bright ideas all come from the brain of a woman. She has not only designed a device for lifting cooking utensils off the fire but has thought of quickening the uncongenial task of washing up by producing a scourer for cleaning pots and pans and the like. An oil safety lamp also lies to her credit.

Was volleyball played by Sinhalese women in the past as an indoor game on balconies—'Sandelu Tela'—of their houses? This question raised a controversy at the annual celebrations of the Malegoda "Santhi" Volleyball Club, Paiyagala. Mr. A. G. de Zoysa, a school teacher, said that in the "Kusu Jataka" there was a verse to the effect that women played a ball game indoors, on balconies with their hands. It was "ath pandu" (handball), as opposed to "pa pandu" (football) or "buhu", to give it its national name, played by men. Mr. de Zoysa said that men had now become so effiminate that they had adopted volleyball, which may have been reintroduced in the country in recent times. Another speaker of course did not think that Sinhalese women in the past played volleyball, but said it was introduced into Ceylon from America.

Success On Two Fronts

SIAM is reputed to have strains of paddy, whose plants growing to a height of twenty feet, defy floods for long periods.

In West Godavari district the Kolleru Lake area which extends into five talukas has a vast acreage, where paddy is grown, both during the first and the second crop season. During the first crop season the whole area gets submerged due to the incursion of flood water from the various hill streams that flow into the Lake. To prevent this loss the Deep Water Paddy Research Station of Pulla in Eluru Taluk has evolved two strains of paddy, after experimenting with several varieties, some of them imported from Siam. One of them can stand submersion for long periods. It has given good results in the last and the present first-crop season.

The Kolleru area suffers also from draught at the end of the second-crop season, resulting in severe losses. To avert this loss the Pulla Research Station has evolved a new strain called Cross-60 which produces rice which is not only fine and white in colour but the crop can be harvested much earlier than the "Nallarlu", black-coloured rice which was generally grown there, thus escaping drought conditions.

UNSINKABLE

Though many a change has been rung on unsinkable suits an English firm comes out with a new one. The basic idea is a "sandwich" of buoyant material between two layers of water-repellent fabric. The suit has supported bathers who weigh up to 200 pounds. Leeds University scientists developed the buoyant material.

YOUNG COMMUNIST'S CHURCH WEDDING

(Continued from Page 3 Col. 5)

wedding remained a secret, the secret troubled the young couple. Both of them went to the university and chatted between lectures with their comrades, but the conscience of both was troubled. The young couple felt guilt toward the group. They wanted to ease their minds and tell their friends about the past. Indeed, an opportunity soon presented itself: Anya applied for membership in the Y.C.L. Before the meeting she told her father: "I want to confess my mistake."

"Under no circumstances!" answered Konstantin Nikolayevich. "It could affect your future."

The daughter listened to her father and said nothing. Six months later the son-in-law went to Konstantin Nikolayevich for advice. The city Y.C.L. committee had suggested that Mikhail Postnikov (he was now a member of the city committee's lecture group) prepare an antireligion lecture.

"Will you do it?" asked the head of the lecture group.

Postnikov hesitated.

"What's the matter? Don't you think you can handle it?"

"I'll let you know tomorrow," Postnikov answered, and thought to himself: "Naturally I can handle it, but I doubt that I have the right to deliver such a lecture to young people."

"No," he decided on the way home. "I'll have to go to the city committee tomorrow and confess my errors. Let the comrades condemn and criticize me—"

"Confess? Under no circumstances!" said Konstantin Nikolayevich. "That could affect your future."

*

Honest admission of errors does not harm: rather, it works in favour of every person's future and present. Unfortunately, Mikhail Postnikov followed the advice of his father-in-law rather than the prompting of his conscience. And though Mikhail prepared a fairly good lecture, as usual, he felt inward embarrassment in delivering it.

The lecturer felt this embarrassment not only on the speaker's platform but in his family as well. Mikhail Postnikov had done active propaganda work in the Y.C.L. for three years, and not once in that time had the antireligion lecturer ever talked with his own mother about her religious failing. The mother made the sign of the cross over her son at night and gave him her blessing when he went to take an examination. And the son submissively lowered his head for the blessing.

"I didn't want to offend the poor old soul," he explains now.

But the propagandist's mother is not as old as all that. Marina Mikhailovna Postnikova is only 47. She has a higher education and is a candidate of historical sciences. Her Young Communist son should not have deferred to this mother's religious convictions but should have argued with her and changed her mind. The son did not argue, however: "It would have been awkward."

Postnikov's two nephews, Zhenka and Sanka, lived in the same house. Postnikov knew that their grandmother took Zhenka and Sanka to church and heard her stuffing their heads with nonsense, but never did he raise a fuss with her over this. And all for the same reason: he was afraid the old lady would say: "How about yourself?"

So one lie led to another. Postnikov kept silence at home, with his comrades and at Y. C. L. meetings. If the talk at this meeting was not at all about church but about some poor student or common liar, Postnikov tried not to take part in the discussions: why strain relations with the students?

Outwardly everything went on as before. Postnikov did very well in his studies and continued to be considered one of the best speakers in the lecture group, but actually this best speaker had long been different from what people thought he was.

*

Postnikov's wife could not understand her husband's troubles. Anya had managed to forget her wrong to the Y.C.L. long ago. Out of sight, out of mind. Anya even began to wear her wedding ring at lectures. This bothered Misha and he wanted to wrench the ring from her finger, to shout at her and call her a fool, but he restrained himself.

"A quarrel with my wife might spoil my reputation," he thought.

The compromise with his own conscience did not go unpunished for Postnikov. Once he had lied along with his wife; then he began to lie to her, too. Once he had lied and suffered for it, but now he made a habit of lying. The young family began to break up. There was no longer either love or respect in this family. In company the young husband and wife were polite and smiled, but at home they scolded and insulted one another:

"Deceiver!"

"Look who's talking!"

When the couple broke up for good, Konstantin Nikolayevich Kamensky went to Y.C.L. organisation at Moscow State University:

"Did you know that Mikhail Postnikov was married in church?"

Konstantin Nikolayevich did not offer this belated information in order to help Y.C.L. member Postnikov to recognise his error. Konstantin Nikolayevich was unfortunately motivated by other, less attractive considerations: the father-in-law was merely getting even with his son-in-law for the divorce. The Y.C.L. members at the law school investigated Postnikov's case very carefuly and decided to expel him from the organization. And though the decision of the Y.C.L. members was a drastic one, it did not satisfy Konstantin Nikolayevich.

"I won't let it go at that," he said, "I'll get what I want. First I'll take Postnikov's room from him; then I'll wreck his future."

With this in mind Konstantin Nikolayevich came to see us at the editorial offices.

"Help me have Postnikov expelled from the university. He's finished."

"Why finished? He's only 22 years old. His guilt is considerable, of course, but he can still find his way out of his errors, think them through and become honest and upright again."

But the father-in-law did not believe in the redemption of his son-in-law.

"A warped mind," Konstantin Nikolayevich said of Postnikov. "He was a Y.C.L. member but he kept his church wedding a secret. Utterly without principle."

*

Speaking of principle, three years ago two young people compromised their consciences. But instead of being real guides to these young people, their parents played the roles of mere bystanders. Konstantin Nikolayevich began by blessing the future couple in their first misstep and then drove them to a second and a third. The young people had just entered upon life, and their parents taught them to warp their minds. And they learned.

Konstatin Nikolayevich turned out to be a poor father and father-in-law. And now Communist Konstantin Nikolayevich Kamensky, a doctor at the Central Polyclinic of the Ministry of Public Health, comes to indict.

No, dear Konstantin Nikolayevich, there is no point in donning the toga of prosecutor and looking for warped minds in others! Nikhail Postnikov and Anya have already been punished. Now it is high time you sat down and thought about your own honour and principles.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Review Of Commonwealth Catalogue: 1953

DESIGNED especially for the philatelist who wants his George VI issues listed in the completest detail, the Commonwealth Stamp Co.'s catalogue of the stamps of this reign includes within its compass much that can seldom be found outside of a specialised handbook.

Shades, major and minor, are there in all their profusion. perforations are given in quarters and occasionally in decimal points, while retouches, flaws and other minutiae of printing figure in its pages by the score. To the general reader all this extreme detail is apt to prove wearisome, but since variations in the different printings of a stamp have a legitimate interest for a specialist, their inclusion in a work of this nature is excusable.

But what will certainly be a most valuable point in favour of this work in the eyes of the average collector is the inclusion of numbers printed or issued of various stamps, plus the several informative tit-bits which are scattered through its pages.

NOT MUCH CHANGE

Those who expected phenomenal price alterations in the latest edition of the 'Commonwealth' are in for a disappointment. There are changes, to be sure, but these are relatively few, and there are indications that the compiler has gone about his price revisions in an extremely cautious manner. Taken as a whole, the stamps which go up have numerous counterparts which move in a downward direction, so that levels—on a very broad average—are static in relation to last year's rates. This, of course, is only another sign of the fact that the forthcoming Elizabethan issues have acted as a sort of damper on philatelic incentive both among the professionals and with the run-of-the-mill George VI enthusiasts, most of whom appear to have adopted a 'wait and see' policy.

In this review I shall deal only with a very few individual items. The Bahrain 8 as. 'Transport' has been jacked steeply up from 1952, and stands, at its present level of 27/6, at a very reasonable catalogue quote. Considering the numbers printed of the G. B. overprinted high values of '51—they are given in the 1953 'Commonwealth'—the higher values will be deucedly scarce before ten years nave gone by.

Take into account the numerous 'killers' of various kinds used for defacing these stamps, and it will be realised how very few choice and really 'superb' used copies are likely to be floating around in 1963 onwards. And this holds equally true of the 'Festival' high values, of the parallel Kuwait items and the Muscat two rupee stamps of both sets.

GANDHI 'SERVICE'

In India, the Gandhi 'Service' set is listed for the first time in any catalogue. No price is given, and this is certainly not surprising in the case of the top value, for only 20 copies are stated to have been printed. Quite by the way, a little bird tells me that a batch of surprisingly good fakes of this scarce series is about to be loosed on philatelic suckers in this country—whose name happens to be legion. There's no harm in being warned, so keep your eyes peeled if any of these come your way.....

The lack of attention paid to the States lists is typified by the instance of the very scarce Gwalior 9 pies of 1939, which is still quoted at its 1952 level of 12/6 mint. My only comment is: try and get hold of a copy at this price! In this same State, the 'local' overprints have plummeted. Once again, beware of fakes; these crude overprints are a 'natural' for the forger.

The 'Commonwealth', in marking up the 35/- "Arms" of N. Z. from its previous absurdly low 'used' rating of £ 4/10 to £ 42 have done this rarity bare justice. Even at this level acquiring a copy will entail quite a hunt, for this stamp is probably the rarest 'normal' stamp of the reign.

I have been 'tipping' this item, on and off, for the past two years; at the time it was marked round 30/- or so. Those who are incurable optimists might look up the latest Gibbons quotation for this stamp and try to obtain one at double the price. He'll be a lucky man who manages to!

One rather disappointing thing about the 1953 'Commonwealth' is the fact that some of the most talked about stamps of the last reign have their price columns blank. Examples are the British Gulana 'Stabroek Market' 12c perf. 13 x 14, the current dollar with the same gauge and the Grenada 2½d, Perf. 12½ x 13½. The real reason for these blanks in the pricings is the fact that the market in these stamps — and others of the same kind — is an extremely fluid one, where a new release in a scarce perf. can knock the bottom clean out of the current prices.

There are a few inconsistencies which the compiler would do well to remove in future editions of this very useful catalogue. In British Guiana, for instance, the 3c, 12c and 72c values of the current definitives find a place—quite rightly—owing to the fact that they were current after 1937. Yet the Mauritius Postage Due 2c, though current to this very day, is excluded because it was issued during the reign of George V. There are many more examples if one cares to look for them.

Attractively got up and extremely informative, this catalogue is priced at a modest 7/6 and will be found of great use to every George VI enthusiast.

WHY NOT A SET FOR INDIA?

THE very first person to greet Queen Elizabeth on her accession as the head of the Commonwealth was our Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru. His words on that occasion made it clear to the world that what ill feeling there had been between the Indians and the British in former years had now given place to feelings of friendship and a desire for mutual co-operation.

Almost every constituent member of the Commonwealth will be issuing special stamps to celebrate the Coronation of the new Queen, and it would not be a bad idea if India, as one of the most important members, also produced a special set in honour of this occasion. The stamps will be popular all over the world and will, if produced in attractive designs and low denominations, serve as ambassadors of goodwill throughout the world.

St. Helena

The new stamps for St. Helena are on order with Thomas De La Rue. All the stamps will bear a Crown and the Queen's portrait. with black vignettes and coloured frames. Particulars are as below:

½d emerald, Badge of the Colony.
1d green, Flax Plantation.
1½d violet, Heart Shaped Waterfall.
2d marone, Lace Making.
2½d red, Drying Flax.
3d chocolate, Wire Bird.
4d blue, Flagstaff and the Barn.
6d purple, Donkeys carrying Flax.
7d grey, Map of St. Helena.
1 sh. claret, The Castle.
2 sh. 6d. lilac, Cutting Flax.
5 sh. sepia. Jamestown.
10 sh. orange Longwood House.

G. B. Is First

The 1½d and 2½d values of Great Britain are expected to be out by Christmas. The corresponding Georgians will not be withdrawn, but will be sold concurrently with the new stamps until stocks are exhausted.

Nyasaland

The Elizabethans on order for Nyasaland will consist of three new values, three existing values in changed design, and the remaining stamps as they are at present save for the change in portrait.

2d black and yellow; present design.
2½d green and black; new value depicting Grading Cotton.
3d black and red; design as present 4d.
4½d black and blue; design as current 3d but double ended paddle changed to single blade paddle.
2 sh. design and colour same as at present, but with single bladed paddle.

The remainder of the series will be as at present, but for the change in the portrait: ½d, 1d, 1½d, 6d, 9d, 1 sh. 2 sh. 6d., 5 sh., 10 sh., £1.

FAMOUS PHYSICIAN ON FRENCH STAMP

THE French have always been in the forefront of medical research, and many of the benefits we enjoy at the present day as a matter of course owe their origin to the ceaseless and untiring efforts of men who devoted their entire lives to bettering the lot of their fellow beings.

Several celebrated figures in the field of science and medicine have already appeared on the stamps of France, and the latest philatelic personality to join a distinguished group which includes Pasteur and Marie Curie is the celebrated physician Laennec.

The end of the 18th century was an age for the greatest medical advances since the Renaissance. It was the age that bore men like the famous French neurologist Pinel and the celebrated Englishman Jenner—whose work laid the foundations of vaccination. There was a revolution in the entire concept of medicine during the early 1800's and the importance of the laboratory to medical progress was first realised at this time.

Yet clinical medicine was certainly not neglected during these years as a living proof of which we have the achievements of Laennec. Born at Quimper, in the province of Brittany in the year 1781, Rene Theodore Hyacinthe Laennec turned fairly early to medicine, learning the rudiments under his uncle who was the chief doctor at the Nantes hospital. Later he studying under Corvisart, to whom medicine owes the use of percussion in investigations of diseases of the chest.

Brilliant Career

Laennec did extremely well at Paris, and obtained, in 1802, the honour awards in both medicine and surgery. Within four years, Laennec was made head physician at the Necker hospital and along with his official duties found time to publish several works on diverse subjects revealing a spirit of observation and analysis of the highest order.

1819 saw the publication of his most important work—a treatise on "mediate auscultation", a work whose preciseness and complete clarity render it a model of its kind.

Laennec's labour led to the breaking down of barriers regarding the working of a part of the body which had hitherto been shrouded in complete mystery—the human heart. Laennec followed up his theoretical treatise by the development of the Stethoscope, and thus, in a sense, has given the medical, profession its chief symbol—for it is not by his 'little black bag' so much as by his stethoscope that a doctor is recognised.

He who had done so much to fight the ravages of tuberculosis and other lung diseases was himself struck down by the dread consumption. He died on the 13th August, 1826 in his native Brittany, a prime example of a life devoted to unselfish and completely disinterested labour in the cause of his fellow man.

November 7th saw the release of a 12fr. stamp issued by France in honour of the great physician. Designed and engraved by Mazelin, this latest item of the 'Great Frenchmen' series is printed in green and measures 22 mm by 36 mm.

Details Of Coronation Series

COLLECTORS are eagerly looking forward to the first stamps of the new reign. Further details are at hand and it is announced that the 'Coronation' designs are to be handled by Bradbury Wilkins on and the production is to be carried out by this firm and Thomas De La Rue.

The stamps will be recess-printed and the queen's head will be in black on all the stamps of the uniform Coronation set that is to be issued for the Crown Colonies. The fact that the face value has been kept extremely moderate, and thus within the reach of everyone should place this series among the all-time best sellers.

Frame colours and denominations of the various stamps will be as follows:

ADEN: 15c green.
ADEN: (Qu'alti State of Shihr and Mukalla) 15c blue.
ADEN: (Kathiri State of Seiyun) 15c green.
ANTIGUA: 2c green.
ASCENSION: 3d grey.
BAHAMAS: 6d blue.
BARBADOS: 4c orange.
BASUTOLAND: 2c purple.
BECHUANALAND: 2d orange-brown.
BERMUDA: 1½d blue.
BRITISH GUIANA: 4c red.
BRIT. HONDURAS: 4c green.
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS: 2d grey.
CAYMAN ISLANDS: 1d green.
CYPRUS: 1½ piastre green.
DOMINICA: 2c green.
FALKLAND ISLANDS: 1d red.
FALKLAND ISLAND DEPENDENCIES: 1d blue.
FIJI: 2½d green.
GAMBIA: 1½d ultramarine.
GIBRALTAR: ½d green.
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS: 2d grey.
GOLD COAST: 2d brown.
GRENADA: 3c red.
HONGKONG: 10c purple.
JAMAICA: 2d green.
KENYA, UGANDA & TANGANYIKA: 20c orange.
LEEWARD ISLANDS: 3d green

MALAYA STATES.

Johore: 10c purple.
Kedah: 10c purple.
Kelantan: 10c purple.
Malacca: 10c purple.
Negri Sembilan: 10c purple.
Pahang: 10c purple.
Perak: 10c purple.
Perlis: 10c purple.
Selangor: 10c purple.
Singapore: 10c purple.
Trengganu: 10c purple.

MALTA: 1½d green.
MAURITIUS: 10c green.
MONTSERRAT: 2c green.
NIGERIA: 1½d emerald green.
NORTH BORNEO: 10c scarlet.
NORTHERN RHODESIA: 1½d orange.
NYASALAND: 2d yellow.
PITCAIRN ISLANDS: 4d deep green.
ST. CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS-ANGUILLA: 2c. green.
ST. HELENA: 3d lilac.
ST. LUCIA: 3d red.
ST. VINCENT: 4c green.
SARAWAK: 10c blue.
SEYCHELLES: 9c grey-blue.
SIERRA LEONE: 1½d lilac
SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE: 15c green.
SWAZILAND: 2d brown.
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO: 3c green.
TRISTAN DA CUNHA: 3d olive-green.
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS: 2c green
VIRGIN ISLANDS: 2c green.

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22nd Nov. at 9-15 p.m.

THE FORGOTTEN FACTOR

A drama of home and industry that has been seen by 1-1/4 million people around the world

The original casts who have played to packed houses in Hollywood, New York, and London, are now visiting India for the first time!

Tickets available at the Excelsior Theatre Booking office from Nov. 16th

Prices: Rs. 5/-, Rs. 3/-, & Re. 1/-.

Further performances will be given during the following week & will be announced later.

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City & Suburbs

TODAY

HINDU: Kartak: Vad 14, 2009.
MUSLIM: Safar 27, 1372
PARSI: Khordad 16, 1322
SUNRISE 6-46 a.m.
SUNSET 6-00 p.m.
HIGHTIDE 10-34 23-39
LOWTIDE 04-55, 16-54

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

ALL-INDIA ZIONIST FEDERATION: Meeting to condole the death of Dr. Chaim Weibmann at Magen David Synagogue, Byculla 5-45 p.m., Mr. S. K. Patil President of the B.P.C.C. will speak.

CENTENARY LODGE, BANDRA: Lecture on 'Brotherhood as Ideal and Practice' at National Library, Ghodbunder Road, Bandra, 6-00 p.m.

TENANTS' Conference: Preparatory Committee meeting at Vidya Mandir High School, Ash Lane, Dadar 9-00 a.m.

DEPOSITORS' CONFERENCE: Second session at Blavatsky Lodge 9-00 a.m

KALYANI INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE: Lecture by Mr. A. S. Bharatan on 'The Role that news plays in Democracy' at Manekshah Building, Parel, 5-00 p.m.

SHRINE OF SUPREME CULTURE: Shri Vidya Siddhi Kendra Service by Dr. Trivikram on: "Environments favourable for Yoga." Radha Kunj, 52, Keluskar Road, Shivaji Park, 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: 'V.O.C.' day at at 6 p.m., at the Sangham premises, Telang Road, Mr. G. V. Pillai presiding.

GITA JAYANTI DAY

Jagadguru Shri Shankracharya of Dwarkapeeth has issued a directive asking people to observe Gitajayanti on Thursday, 27th inst. and to study and follow the message of Gita.

South Africa Day In Bombay

THE B. P. C. C. ANNOUNCES: The special committee of Bombay citizens will observe today (Sunday) as the South Africa Day pursuant to the directions issued by the A.I.C.C. Office. The Day is being observed in collaboration with the Socialist Praja Party. The programme for the Day includes a Public Meeting at Chaupatty at 6-00 p.m. over which Mr. S. K. Patil will preside. The speakers include Mr. Morarji Desai, Mr. G. N. Desai, Mayor of Bombay, Mr. Asoka Mehta and Mr. Haji Hasanally P. Ebrahim.

There will be box collection on the Day and citizens are earnestly requested to pay their mite to help such a deserving cause as aid to the Satyagraha campaign in South Africa.

Women's Rehabilitation Depot

Even since it was established a year ago, THE WOMEN'S REHABILITATION DEPOT (Opposite Karanjia's) at 175, Hornby Road, has offered a unique and varied line in women's and children's wear and household linens. To this shop comes work executed by refugee women, all of whom received training in needlework, embroidery etc.

On Saturday November 22nd, the WOMEN'S REHABILITATION DEPOT will hold a DISPLAY AND SALE OF WORK which will be opened by Shrimati Madhuri Bajpai. It will feature an entirely new line of goods which will include hand embroidered Sarees (in aurgandy chiffon)—mirrors, skirts and blouses, table linen and household linen, bags, belts — organdy pallavs and borders, etc.

The Exhibition will be open to the public from Sunday, the 23rd to 26th between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. at the Depot.

Apart from offering things which are both attractive and moderately priced, the WOMEN'S REHABILITATION DEPOT will, through the proceeds of this Sale, be helping thousands of displaced and destitute women.

Indrani Makes Her Bow

Smti Indrani Rehman, the well-known Bharatnatya artiste, will give dance recitals in the city this week-end. Daughter of Ragini Devi, she has made a name in Madras and Calcutta by her fidelity to the classical style. Shrimati Indrani, it will be recalled, was selected "Miss India," in the contest for "Miss Universe" in Long Island.

Literacy Week

PATIL'S APPEAL TO PRINCIPALS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A clarion call to thinking men and women of the city to eschew politics and concentrate more on social service, was made by the BPCC president Mr. S. K. Patil here today.

Mr. Patil was speaking at an informal gathering of principals of colleges and secondary schools on the "Literacy Week" to be observed in the city at the fag-end of December next.

Mr. Patil appealed to the teachers to cultivate in their students "the spirit of service", so that they might come out in their thousands to make the Week a success and thus help in exterminating the demon of illiteracy which corroded the vitals of their social life.

As disclosed by Mr. Patil, the Week will be inaugurated by India's Vice-President Dr. S. Radhakrishnan. The students under the inspiration and guidance of their teachers will help in collecting the funds needed for carrying on the work of social education.

Mr. Champaklal Modi, president of the Social Education Committee, complained that the progress towards eradicating illiteracy in the city was too slow They had even now twelve lakhs of illiterates in the city. Apart from finance there was the need of devoted social workers to undertake the work of social education.

British Gun-Mounting Parts Shipped Back

BOMBAY, Saturday: Five hundred tons of gun mounting parts belonging to the British admiralty was shipped from Bombay today aboard a Royal Fleet auxiliary ship, 5,000-ton s.s. "Fort Constantine" for London.

Known as "Orlikons", these loose iron parts were stored by the Royal Navy in the Indian Naval Dockyard in Bombay before the partition of India.

A similar consignment it was stated, was taken from Vishkhapatnam when "Fort Constantine" passed through that port.

Territorial Army Reaches 60% Of Planned Strength

NEW DELHI, Nov. 15 (PTI). The Deputy Defence Minister, Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia, told a press conference here yesterday that the Territorial Army had reached sixty per cent of the planned strength, 30 to 40 per cent in the urban and 75 to 80 per cent in the provincial and rural units.

The actual strength could not be disclosed for security reasons, he added.

Drop In Night Temperature

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Nov. 15 (PTI): Following is the All India weather summary for Saturday.

Dry weather prevailed over the country. Night temperatures were appreciably below normal over the whole country outside Assam, Uttar Pradesh and North-west India, being markedly so in north coastal Andhradesa and Rayalaseema. In Upper Assam, however, the night temperatures were appreciably above normal.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF SUNDAY: Weather will be dry over the country except for scattered light showers in the extreme south of the peninsula

Forecast for Poona and neighbourhood valid until the evening of Sunday.

Further fall in night temoerature is likely.

Following is the daily All India weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 1st October 1952 and departure from normal recorded at 8-30 hrs. on Saturday.

Ahmedabad	91	61	0	0	—0.4
Baroda	94	56	0	0	—2.4
BOMBAY	90	70	0	2.3	—0.7
Calcutta	85	63	0	6.2	+1.1
Lucknow	84	57	0	0.2	—1.2
Madras	87	70	0	4.9	—14.8
Nagpur	87	53	0	0.6	—2.2
New Delhi	81	52	0	0	—0.4
Patna	85	57	0	0	—2.5
Poona	88	53	0	2.2	—2.2
Rajkot	92	63	0	0.4	—0.3
Surat	100	66	0	0	—1.7

DRAWING OF RATIONS

The Public Relations Officer (Rationing), in a press note states: Permanent foodgrains ration hardholders in Bombay Rationed Area are permitted to draw combined foodgrains rations for the four weeks during November, 1952 commencing from Sunday November 2, to Saturday, November 29, any time during the period.

LONDON: The International Civil Aviation Organisation has accepted an invitation from Britain to hold the seventh session of the Organisation's Assembly at Brighton, England next June.

VOCALIST SINGS IN VARIOUS STYLES

Rewashankar Idarwala's Concert

BOMBAY, Saturday. That a vocalist can be at home in all styles of music, Khayal, Dhamar, Dhrupad, Tappa, was demonstrated at a concert by Revashankar Idarwala, a reputed vocalist from Idar, who sang at the Forbes Gujarati Sabha Hall. Revashankar sang Purvi in Khyal, Adhana in Dhamar, Kafi in tappa and Kedar in Dhrupad. His alap which preceded Dhrupad of Kedar in chantal was particularly impressive. He was accompanied by Gowardhan of the Deshi Nataka Samaj on tabla and pakhwaj.

Rewashankar has a perfect sense of the timing which he demonstrated when he switched on to Dhrupad in Shulfak. He played on the harmonium during the interval and impressed the audience with a nimbleness of touch.

Dr. Radhakrishnan To Inaugurate

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of India, will inaugurate the 4th Social Education Week in Greater Bombay on 23rd instant at 5-30 p.m. at Chowpatty. The Week will be celebrated by the Bombay City Social Education Committee from 23rd instant to 29th instant with the twin objects of making the masses conscious of the urgent need of social education and of making the collection for the Greater Bombay Social Education Fund.

A Special Committee of educationists, businessmen and publicists has been appointed under the Chairmanship of Shri S. K. Patil with several sub-committees to make the Week a success.

Sanskrit Drama

BOMBAY, Saturday, (H. S.): 'Shakuntal', a Sanskrit drama, was staged today evening by Shri Krishnachandra Bhatavadekar and his troupe in aid of the Maternity Home Building, which would be constructed by the Brahmin Sabha, Girgaum. It is learnt that the proceeds of this Sanskrit drama amounted to Rs. 10,000 nearly. In addition to this, some of the donors assured to help the cause by donating few acres of land and additional funds, which would be collected at a later stage.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY: 244 METERS

07-40 Programme, 07-45 Kusum Shroff and sisters, G songs, 08-15 T Sharma, vocal, 11-00 Your choice, 11-45 Shrimatibai Narvekar, vocal, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 T Sharma, vocal, 13-40 Concert.

17-30 T. Sharma, vocal, 18-10 V Khan, sitar, 18-30 Shrimatibai Narvekar, vocal, 19-00 Kusum Shroff and sisters, G songs, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 AIR trio, tilang, 19-30 S Sunder, Meera and Kabir songs, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 Shrimatibai Narvekar vocal, 20-45 Kusum Shroff and sisters, G songs, 21-15 T S Krishnaswami K music, 21-45 Opera.

VARIATIONS: 353 METERS

07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 V Khan, sitar, 08-45 Pramodini Desai, M songs, 10-40 Pak v. India, 12-45 Musical interlude, 13-00 Pramodini Desai, M songs, 13-30 S Sunder, M songs, 13-50 Pak v. India, 15-45 Pak v. India.

17-35 For children, M, 18-00 Bhalchandra, Atre compositions, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in Kr, 20-15 Pramodini Desai, M songs, 20-30 Z Ansari U talk on Urdu shairi, 20-45 Konkani prog., 21-30 Radio orch. 21-45 National prog.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250m., 326.1m.—08-15 Special 08-30 S K Panchakshari, lalat pancham, 09-00 For children, G 18-00 S B Rajgor, geets, 18-20 R Bhojak, geets, 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Vijog (Ahm), 19-00 S K Ponchakshari, marwa, 19-15 R Bhojak, geets, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Swar ranjan (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm), 20-00 S K Panchakshari, tilak, kamad, 20-30 Your choice (Baroda), 20-30 Delhi relay (Ahm.), 21-15 R Bhojak, geets, 21-30 S K Panchakshari, vasant bahar, 21-45 National programme.

RADIO CEYLON

25.05m. 41-72m—7-15 a.m. Music in March Time, 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Light and Bright, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Radio Ceylon Camera Club, 9-00 Pen Friends Corner, 9-15 Choice of People, 10-00 Jazz Record Shop, 10-30 Hindi Programmes, 11-45 Meet your favour singer, 12-00 noon Modern Concert Hall, 12-30 p.m. BBC News, 12-45 Novatime, 5-00 Hindi Programmes, 6-00 Amateur Hour Hindi, 6-30 Lipton Programme, 6-45 Hindi Programmes, 7-00 Singing Americans, 7-15 Waltez of World, 7-45 Lawrence Welk Show, 8-00 Amateur Hour, 8-30 Melody Tours, 9-00 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Eventide Echoes.

B B C

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—16-15 Sports, 17-00 Forces' show, 18-00 Eng., mag., 18-45 BBC show band, 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 In town tonight, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service, 23-00 Variety, ahoy!

EASTERN SERVICE:— 18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-50 Music, 19-55 For youngersters, 20-15 For Pak, 20-25 Meet students, 20-35 Mail bag.

Pak Cricket Captain To Broadcast

Abdul Hafiz Kardar, Captain of the Pakistan Cricket Team now touring India will broadcast his impressions of the tour from All India Radio, Bombay, at 8-45 p.m. on Sunday (16th November). This can be heard on Bombay 'A' (244 and 41.44 metres).

Between You And Me

IN his address to the Italian Congress, Pope Pius XII said that sports and gymnastics should bring man closer to God.

According to Hindu theology, creation itself is "Bhagwat Leela." The modern man complains that he is too much a sport of the gods.

* * *

A dam is constructed in Vindhya Pradesh with the help of 1,600 prisoners and four elephants. The elephants do consolidation work by walking up and down the earth work, as it goes on rising.

It is gratifying that Pandit Nehru's appeal for voluntary labour in community projects has reached a wider audience than he has meant. Levellers of the world unite!

* * *

Addressing a meeting in Gaya, Acharya Vinoba Bhave said that the Congress was voted to power, not because people had more faith in Congressmen, but because they had less faith in other parties.

The question arises whether the vote is an instrument of government or 'Teji Mandi' transaction.

* * *

Presiding over the PEPSU Journalists Conference, Mr. Jung Bahadur condemned "the immoral practices of playing down or playing up news.

There seems to be no middle of the road. Even "middle-ing" in news amounts to meddling.

* * *

A speaker in Parliament said that people would not die in peace after the advent of the Death Duties.

They may be "die-hards" or "stay-puts". Even if they evade the tax here, they will have to make voluntary disclosures to Tyagi's agents in the other world.

* * *

The Sorath District Congress Committee has addressed a letter to the Saurashtra Government to hold an immediate inquiry into the cause of the death of ten lions in Gir forest.

They may not be cases of starvation death, but "sick destitutes."

* * *

Dr. D'Silva of Jabalpore, who recently returned from the Peace Conference at Peking, told press representatives that the science of maternity has made rapid headway in China, and pregnant women were taught certain breathing exercises to ensure painless delivery.

Simply breath-taking.

* * *

Mr. Abdul Qualyum Khan, the Frontier Chief Minister (Pakistan) accuses Red Shirts of being agents of India.

Probably he is out to discover a "Mau Mau" cult in India.

* * *

IN his address at the Silver Jubilee celebrations of Marris College of Hindustani Music at Lucknow, President Rajendra Prasad declared that music had lost touch with the people and should again be linked with national life.

Clarifying his stand, he said, "When I talk of re-linking music with the stream of our common life, I do not suggest any ugly deviations from ancient norms. If we stray from the traditional path, our music will fail in its mission. I am sorry to point out that the present systems of our music are not keeping this in view. The result is that impulsive liberties with our music are spoiling it."

Addressing a similar assembly at the same venue the previous day, the U.P. Governor K. M. Munshi said: "In our country, in vocal and instrumental music the impact of the West has produced a cultural rennaissance which searches new horizons for fresh creative activity. It is in the very nature of the renaissance that we should try to outgrow conventions, seek new inspiration, and re-discover the fundamentals afresh. The musician has to aim, therefore, at not only the correctness of his performance, but the beauty and expressive power of his voice and the grace and charm of execution."

Though these two statements look contradictory to each other, they are different constructive approaches to the same problem. The battle between the old and new ideologies has been raging throughout the ages of music development and has kept Indian music alive and kicking.

* * *

Just like Indian culture, Indian music has been of a composite character. It has progressed by leaps and bounds, because we have not enunciated any "Herrenvolk" theory but have absorbed the best trends as the best can.

Addressing an Afghan assembly, a few weeks back, Pandit Omkarnath traced Afghan origin to Indian music. This is only one of the trends. The Scythians Parthians, Yuechis, Yavanas, Persians and Afghans who settled in India have left their indelible impress on Indian culture and music. The greatness of Indian art is that it has always kept an open door and has been amenable to wholesome and constructive influences. There is one school which says that Tanpura, the Indian drone, is a Persian import, though another school vehemently claims that it is an indigenous instrument, inherited from Narada. In recent times, some of our artistes have taken to violin, a purely Western instrument, and has adapted it successfully to Indian music. Though Indian music is a stickler to the fundamental unity of "shruti" and 'laya', (marking of time), it has left full freedom and complete latitude to artistes to develop, improvise and enrich the art. Based on Guru-Shishya Bhava, the torch of music being handed from master to pupil, musical pieces have shown embarrassing variations according to "gharnas". Recently in a screening test on the A.I.R., a stormy exchange has been reported between an artiste and a member of the screening board, the artiste sticking to his own style of rendering on the authority of his great master. Though many will point the finger of scorn at these variations as lack of standardisation, it is nevertheless an index of the full freedom which Indian music gives to the artistes.

* * *

Champions of classical music take great pride in reiterating that their art is a rich legacy of the masterminds of the past; but they clean forget that it is also a great art in the living present with great potentialities for the future. Connoisseurs of Indian music have developed a genius to look backward and exalt the past at the expense of the present votaries of the art. They may be listening to the lilting tunes and top notch flourishes of Bade Ghulam Ali Khan, but their mind will be thinking in terms of glories of the late Ustad Fyaz Khan or Alladiya Khan or some other masters of the past. It may be a racital by G. N. B. or Semmangudi, but the critic will not derive full satisfaction unless he mentions the exploits of Pushpavanam or Konerirajapuram. On the top of it, there is a whispering campaign that the present day artistes are but pygmies when compared with giants of old. Every generation has its own great personalities, and the present generation is not lacking in them. The four good men and true whom President Rajendra Prasad honoured as top rankers in Hindustani and Karnataki music and presented "sanads" are chips of the old block.

* * *

Moreover, certain purists and pedants are votaries of the beaten track and will not stand a chord line, though it conforms to the fundamental rules of music. They do not realise that some of the new trends and blends are the natural process in the evolution of classical music. Of course, the swing music and the crescendo finish which some of our playback singers introduce in the film songs do not come into this category. The pseudo-classicists often mention big names of the past like Tansen or Dikshitar, not realising that they were revolutionaries themselves and were considered as rebels in their own time. The development of modern modes like "khyal" and "kriti" would not have been possible but for the genius of these great men. One of the drawbacks in the present day presentation of classical music is the over-emphasis on musical exercises as distinct from melody and musical modes. The mechanics of music like 'Tanbaji' or permutation and combination of Swaras have killed the poetry of the song and have deteriorated into vocal acrobatics. The artistes seem to have lost the emotional awareness and the spirit of the composer. This leaves the average listener cold and indifferent and does not evoke any emotional response from him.

* * *

The absence of new composers and new songs in tune with the spirit of the times is another weakness which has to be made good to restore classical music to its dominant position. The old composers were the product of their times and reflected the ideologies of the period in their songs. Since their days there has been a big gap, and the present generation has not produced any songs, either sublime or beautiful. We have been contemporaries of a great personality like Mahatma Gandhi and are beneficiaries of his great movement for political freedom and equality of all classes of Indian society. It is a pity that this golden chapter in Indian history has not been made idyllic and glorious by composers of note. Poets and composers have to be encouraged to chronicle this modern miracle of achievement in poetry and popular songs. This is what Rajendra Prasad probably meant when he stated that music which had lost touch with the people should be again linked with the national life.

* * *

THE Indian Film Delegation went, saw and conquered America and returned to India with laurels. Though the Delegation was drawn from the various sectors of the film industry—artistes, technicians, cameramen, distributors and producers—it did not go as the chosen representatives of the Indian film industry. The delegation personnel were the guests of the American film industry, though the selection of delegates and the arrangement of the trip were done on the initiative and at the cost of the U. S. State Department.

American hospitality finds no bounds, especially when the glamour girls are in the picture. There was a Hollywood touch and multi-colour grandeur in the series of receptions arranged in their honour, coast to coast. They were the guests of President Truman and swayed the White House for a day. Nargis, Suryakumari and Bina Rai conferred with their opposite numbers and exchanged ideas on stardom and its problems.

Mr. Chandulal Shah had high level talks with American producers on the vagaries of film finance and fickle fortunes of the box office. Technicians and cameramen of the East and West explored the possibilities of better and brighter pictures for the future.

There is a broad hint of a return visit by an American film delegation, and prophets are forecasting a new starry way and milky way on the Indo-American horizon.

* * *

It is reported that leading Indian stars have tempting offers from Hollywood. Premnath has been approached for a number of pictures, and Suryakumari is said to hav ebeen contracted to co-star with Errol Flynn in a picture to be produced in India. A few Hollywood magnates are shortly expected to visit India to explore film possibilities and to continue talks for joint Indo-American ventures. The famous British producer Arthur Rank has a schedule to produce a picture in India in collaboration with Indian artistes.

The objective of Hollywood producers' visit seems to be to ascertain and assess the chances of a business partnership for the production of pictures with Indian themes and locale.

Hollywood has been hard hit by the operations of six television companies who are providing a novel bill of fare of topical interest. The box office of film companies has been sagging and shrinking, and it is freely stated that some well-known film companies are thinking in terms of merger to cut down the cost and to withstand the onslaught of television. Indian stars and themes will be a novelty to American audience, and will give the producers at least a temporary advantage over the T. V. Moreover, they will be able to command the Middle East and the Far Eastern markets, where they will be free from the bother of television for a considerable time to come. This explains their journey to India.

* * *

At other times, Indian producers would have raised a hue and cry against the invasion of Hollywood on the Indian screen. In view of the depression that has set in film industry, they will be prone to welcome American finance, as they find it difficult to cash and carry. Despite the war boom, the Indian film industry is in doldrums, with the salaries of staff in arrears and with pictures on the sets remaining uncompleted for want of finance. The industry has been a "prodigal" of the last war and has not conserved its resources for future expansion and to meet lean times. The days of golden and diamond jubilee runs of pictures have once for all gone, and producers have to knock at the doors of usurious financiers to begin or complete a picture. So the advent of Americans will be considered as an adventious aid to the industry in distress. But will it improve the tone of the industry and strengthen its structure? It all depends. If the partnership agreement is on the basis of absolute equality providing for the employment and training of artistes and technicians, it will prove an advantage to the country. As Dr. Radhakrishnan remarked, Indian pictures must "discover the soul of India and must portray the Indian way of life." If this high ideal is kept up, Indo-American partnership will not only prove a financial success, but also a fine cultural medium for the good of the world. But on the other hand, if it takes to the seamy side of American life and produces burlesque type or smash-and-grab categories, it will be going "Wild West."

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING PAYS DIVIDEND

Progress In Bombay State

THE co-operative and collective farming in Bombay State assumes special significance, because, it solves the problem of fragmentation of land, the bane of our agricultural economy. It also helps reclamation of waste and fallow land and improves total food production.

Some years ago, Capt. Mohite, who was later associated with the 'new life' popular moviment in Sholapur district and who carried out a survey of co-operative farming in the State, stressed the sentimental attachment of the local peasant to his small ancestral holding. This was and still remains to some extent an obstacle to consolidation of small fragmented holdings. However, he is gradually realizing the benefits of consolidation and co-operative farming.

Since 1949 considerable progress has been achieved in the organization and successful operations of co-operative farming in our State. In that year, there were only 32 societies engaged in co-operative farming. In three years' time, the number increased to 157. The membership of the societies increased threefold and the acreage increased from 7,985 to 48,625.

USE OF WASTE LANDS

Hundred and one societies out of the total number of 157 have brought 38.91 acres of waste land under cultivation. These societies are either tenant-farming or collective farming societies. They have been employing improved methods of cultivation and raising cereal and cash crops in land that had been waste or fallow land before.

The principle of co-operative farming is the principle of pooling of resources and collective effort. When small-holders come together, form a common pool of their resources like farm cattle, implements, etc., raise crop finance, secure facilities of improved seed, irrigation, tractor-plouching and advice in crop planning from Government, the costs of production are cut down. Bad harvests make a big hole in agricultural economy. But a joint, co-operative effort minimizes ruinous losses because they are devided and could be made up by profits secured during good harvest years.

The results obtained by some of the co-operative farming societies in their operations clearly show how this type of organization help small groups of agriculturists working on the co-operative basis.

Take the case of the Subhash Samudaik Sahakari Sheti Sangh (Collective Co-operative Agricultural Society) of Manjri Budruk in Poona district. The society formed in 1948 obtained about 200 acres of land from Government and also secured irrigation facilities. During 1950-51, the society raised crops worth Rs. 58,557. It earned a net profit of Rs. 20,000 which has enabled it to wipe off a portion of its accumulated losses. The society has a membership of 52 and 25 of them are working members while the others are sympathizer members who receive dividends on their shares. Government gave a loan of Rs. 6,480 to the society to enable it to buy a tractor.

ADIWASIS ORGANISED

Some of the Adiwasis and members of the ex-criminal tribes have also organized themselves into co-operative societies. The members of the Ambach Self-held Co-operative Cultivation Society are the Raniparaj, a backward community in Surat district. The working capital of the society was Rs. 25,407 in June 1951 and it built up a reserve capital of Rs. 9,158 within 2 years. It earned a net profit of Rs 5,215.

The Yamnapur Co-operative

(Continued on page 18)

MANKAD CREATES NEW WORLD RECORD

Hanif & Waqar Defy Indian Bowlers For Five Hours

PAKISTAN LOSE THREE SECOND INNINGS WICKETS FOR 176 RUNS

BY G. B. RELVANI

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A stubborn second wicket stand between Hanif Mohamed and Waqar Hassan, which nearly lasted the whole of the day, made India's chances of victory in the Third Test against Pakistan temporarily recede, but twenty-five minutes before the close with Vinoo Mankad getting both of these dismissed changed the complexion of the game completely, and when the third day's play ended today, India had more than a fighting chance of forcing a victory.

Hanif and Waqar put up a rocklike defence against all possible type of attack, and that too with Vinoo Mankad at his very best. Mankad, requiring only one wicket to create a new world record of the fastest test double, was made to literally sweat for that honour. He had to bowl no less than forty-seven overs, before he could achieve the distinction.

Hanif, who had opened the Pakistan second knock, batted for 370 minutes for his 96 runs, but Waqar Hassan, who was out earlier had batted a lot slower, his 65 occupying him 322 minutes at the crease.

At "stumps" on the third day today, Pakistan required only 25 runs to avoid an innings defeat, and visitors still have seven wickets in hand. An exciting day's cricket is once again promised. Vinoo Mankad, bowled like a true juggler, the master of each of his movements. He sent down in all 52 overs, half of which were maidens and had conceded only 52 runs for the two wickets he captured.

WAQAR & HANIF

Expecting a good day's cricket nearly twenty thousand saw the commencement of play on the third day's game in the third Test match between India and Pakistan here.

Hanif Mohamed and Waqar Hassan resumed Pakistan second innings, with the visitors requiring 195 runs to avoid an innings defeat, and nine wickets in hand. Amarnath and Dani were in charge of the attack, but after the latter had bowled two overs, he was replaced by Vinoo Mankad, but in the meantime, the ten runs had gone up. Both Amarnath and Vinoo Mankad had a ring of fielders round Hanif. The first four of the day came through Hanif, who steered Amarnath's full toss to square leg boundary.

Both Hanif and Waqar reached their double figures more than half an hour after the start of play.

At 27 Ghulam Ahmed came on in place of Amarnath, after the Indian skipper had bowled eight overs, four of which were maidens, conceding 13 runs. The visitors took 43 minutes for twentyone runs.

31 IN AN HOUR

The only two rungetting strokes in half an hour were two boundaries by Hanif, the score reaching 37 after an hour of play this morning. This morning only 31 having been added. Hanif entered his twenties. Vinoo Mankad changed over to the other side vide Ghulam Ahmed, being releived by Hazare.

Vinoo Mankad, who was keeping an immaculate length this morning also, gave away only two runs in his first nine over, seven of them being maidens.

Most of the scoring had been done against the bowling of Ghulam Ahmed who had conceded fourteen runs in his four overs before he was replaced by Mankad. Hazare acted only as a medium for the slow bowlers to change ends, for Ghulam Ahmed took over from the other end.

GUPTE REPLACES GHULAM

Fifty went up with Hanif hitting Ghulam Ahmed for a straight three Hanif's contribution in the first fifty of his side was 29. It had taken Hanif and Waqar an hour and a half to add the required 44 runs to register the half century. Waqar was batting at this stage with 20.

Mankad at one stage had bowled thirteen overs this morning, ten of them—eight in succession—maidens.

Gupte replaced Ghulam Ahmed, and the play was suspended for a few minutes when attempting to play Gupte appeared to have twisted his right foot. However he continued.

For the first time in the innings, Mankad gave two runs in one over, otherwise the four runs scored off him in 17 overs had been all singles. Amarnath took himself one over before lunch.

When the teams adjourned for lunch on the third day, Hanif Mohamed and Waqar Hassan had batted for two hours defying the Indan bowlers. The Pakistan score at lunch was 66 runs for the loss of one wicket, Hanif and Waqar batting with 34 and 28 respectively.

Gupte and Mankad opened the Indian attack after lunch, and Waqar scored a four off the third ball of Gupte's second over. Mankad's first four overs were all maidens.

Hanif reached his forties, and a little later, piercing the ring of fielders, placed round him by Mankad, he straight drove him for four. Incidentally this was the first four hit off Vinoo Mankad in the twentyfive overs he had so far bowled in Pakistan's second innings.

HANIF'S HALF CENTURY

With a three off Gupte, Hanif reached his half century scored patiently in 185 minutes. Five hits to the boundary were included in his first half century. The Pakistan score at this stage was 92 for one, Hanif and Waqar batting with 50 and 39.

At 97, Hazare replaced Gupte from the Churchgate end. A legbye for three off Hazare's first ball sent up the hundred of the Pakistan second innings after it had been in progress for 190 minutes, the batsmen batting laboriously for a run scored in every two minutes. Hanif's and Waqar's contributions out of the first hundred being 50 and 43 runs respectively.

Amarnath returned to the attack at 121 in place of Hazare, while Mankad was doing his best from the other end with all his juglery to separate the two batsmen.

Waqar, slowed down considerably, while Hanif did most of the rungetting. Waqar was in his forties for over forty minutes. Hanif in the meantime had reached his seventies.

Ghulam Ahmed had taken over from Mankad, whose after lunch spell of bowling had shot up the number of runs scored against him.

Hanif and Waqar had broken the back of the bowling and were batting with 77 and 49 in a total of 134 for one.

Mankad once again came to bowl, this time vide Amarnath. To score one run for his fifty, Waqar took more than forty minutes, and then he reached his fifty with a four off Ghulam Ahmed. Waqar's innings was more slow than that of Hanif, he having taken no less than 250 minutes for his half century. His last thirteen runs having occupied him for an hour and twenty minutes. Like Hanif, Waqar had five hits to the boundary in his half century. The score at the time Waqar scored 53, was 138, Hanif batting with 71.

When the teams adjourned for tea, the Pakistan team had scored 139 for the loss of yesterday's wicket. Hanif and Waqar being unbeaten wth 77 and 55 runs.

WICKET AFTER ALL

An all spin attack was resorted to after the tea, Mankad and Ghulam Ahmed being in charge.

Hundred and fifty went up after the Pakistan innings had lasted for 285 minutes, Hanif and Waqar being 80 and 62 respectively.

Ramchand came out to field in place of Ghulam Ahmed. Hanif entered his nineties with a two off Gupte.

After bowling 46 overs unsuccessfully to get the one wicket he wanted for his world test record, Mankad after all succeeded in getting Waqar Hassan caught by Hazare short fine leg (166-2-65).

Mankad now holds the world record of the fastest test double, having performed it in 23 tests. Mankad's analysis at the fall of Waqar's wicket read 46.3 overs, 24 maidens 44 runs and one wicket.

Waqar had come in at the fall of Nazar wicket last evening, and he had stayed at the wicket for 322 minutes to help Hanif to defy the best of Indian bowlers. The two added 165 runs. Waqar's 65 included six hits to the ropes. Hanif was batting with 93 when Imtiaz Ahmed joined him.

Mankad completely baffled Imtiaz, beating him time and again, but the ball twice just went over the wicket on each occasion.

The game took a sudden turn when five runs later Ramchand snapped up Hanif at silly mid-off off the bowling of Mankad (171-3-96). Hanif played back to Mankad and substitute Ramchand anticipating a catch went forward slightly to send back the biggest thorn in the Indian side. Hanif had batted for 370 minutes for his 96, which included nine hits to the ropes.

In fifteen minutes Mankad had sent back both Hanif and Waqar.

Kardar joined Imtiaz Ahmed, and Pakistan needed only thirty runs to avoid the innings defeat. Imtiaz was troubled by Gupte's well flighted leg-breaks.

Fielders scrambled to take their places to give Vinoo one over before the close.

FAVOURS DO NOT PAY

Mankad was cover-driven all the way to the boundary by Imtiaz Ahmed in the last over of the day, but an unfortunate incident in that very over, in which Mankad's generous action or warning Abdul Hafeez Kardar of the latter's risk of running himself out was obviously not appreciated, and it is reported that the Pakistan skipper "on the field" used some objectionable phrases, which the notable Indian test bowler very rightly resented.

Before Mankad delivered the ball, Kardar was in the habit of leaving his crease, and it would have been within the right of Mankad to run Kardar out. But instead, Mankad brought this to the notice of the Pakistan captain in a friendly manner, but all he got was a few insulting remarks in the bargain. Pakistan who had already lost two quick wickets, would have lost yet one more had Mankad not given a "life" to Kardar. The situation on the field would have gone out of hand, but for the timely intervention of Amarnath and umpire Patel who intervened. But as far as Mankad was concerned he was not at all happy at establishing a world record today. The Kardar incident was weighing heavy on his heart long after the play ended.

When the play ended Pakistan in their second innings had scored 176 runs for the loss of three wickets, Imtiaz Ahmed and Kardar batting with seven and nil respectively.

Vinoo Mankad Creates World Record

BOMBAY, Saturday. When Vinoo Mankad took the wicket of Waqar Hassan after tea today, the third day of the third test between India and Pakistan here, he created a world record, that of performing the fastest "double" in test cricket — scoring over 1,000 runs and taking 100 wickets.

Mankad, who was playing his 23rd test match, has scored 1119 runs and taken 101 wickets.

The previous record was held by M. A. Noble, former Australia captain, who performed the "double" in his 27th test match.

Others to perform the "double" are England's Maurice Tate and Wilfred Jones, and Australia's George Giffin, who completed theirs in their 33rd, 43rd and 30th tests, respectively.

SCORE BOARD

PAKISTAN (1st innings) —	**186**
INDIA (1st innings) for .... 4 wkts. decl.	**387**
PAKISTAN (2nd innings)	
Nazar Mohamed c. Umrigar b. Dani	0
Hanif Mohamed c. substitute b. Mankad	96
Waqar Hassan c. Hazare b. Mankad	65
Imtiaz Ahmed batting	7
A. H. Kardar batting	0
Extras	8
TOTAL (for 3 wkts.) ..	176

Fall of wickets: 1/1; 2/166; 3;171.

Bowling Analysis: L. Amarnath 18-9-25-0t H. T. Dani 6-3-9-1; Mankad 52-26-52-2; Ghulam Ahmed 21-8-36-0; V. S. Hazare 6-2-13-0; S. P. Gupte 20-8-33-0.

Distinguished visitors to witness the Indo-Pakistan test match at the Brabourne Stadium on Saturday included Mr. Morarji Desai, Bombay's Chief Minister, Chief Justice Chagla and Mayor Ganpati Shankar Desai.

Full Points For Western Rly.

SENIOR HOCKEY LEAGUE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Western Railway "A" secured their second victory in the Senior Hockey League when they accounted for Dockyard 'A' by three goals to nil this evening at the Lloyd Reclamation Ground.

The Railway completely outclassed their other essential men from the Dockyard and a bigger score could have been possible had frills not been put asunder.

The Dockyard defence was the weak link and the Railway took advantage of this. The absence of Carl LeFebour made quite a difference.

Poor supervision of the game also marred the otherwise robust game.

Siddique opened the Railway's account with a top of the box shot which sailed over Borthwick's head in the tenth minute of play Kishen added his side's second goal from a penalty corner in the 18th minute of play.

Midway through the second session Siddique scored again for the Railway from a Gregory Fernandes pass.

A minute later, Siddique had the goal at his mercy with only Dockyard's left half there to stop him, but he stopped with his leg and a penalty was awarded. Siddique failed to convert.

The teams were:—

WESTERN RAILWAY "A": Gulam; Jadhav, Ismail, Agre, Dias, Rozario,; Prakash, Kishen, Siddique, A. Fernandes, G. Fernandes.

DOCKYARD: Borthwick; Almeida, Cabral; H. D'Souza, Jaffari, J. Pereira; Nazareth, J. Pereira, Ross, K. LeFebour, Colombowalla.

Umpires:- J. Nunes and M. S. Joseph.

Goan Sports scored a solitary goal victory over Blue Wizards in an evenly matched encounter early this evening in the First Division. Francis D'Souza scored the all important goal in the first session.

INDIAN AIR FORCE SPORTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The results of today's games are as follows:—

BASKET BALL: Training Command beat Operational Command by 43 goals to 34.

TENNIS: GP. Capt. J. Singh (Air HQ.) beat FG. OFF. Kunzru (Operational Command) 7-5, 6-2. FG. OFF. Nath (Operational Command) beat Flt. LT. Ballappa (Air HQ.) 6-2, 6-1.

GP. Capt. J. Singh and FLT. LT. Sandison (Air HQ.) beat SQN. LDR. David and FG. OFF. Kunzru (Operational Command) 6-3, 7-5.

Air Headquarters lead Operational Command by two matches to one.

PROGRAMME FOR NOVEMBER 16

8-30 a.m. Squash Racket—Training Command vs Air HQ—Bombay Gymkhana.

8-30 a.m. Tennis—Operational Command vs Air Hq.—Bombay Gymkhana.

3 p.m. Swimming—M. G. M. Swimming Pool, Mahim.

4-30 p.m. Football—Air Hq. vs Operational Command—Vallabhbhai Patel Stadium.

8-00 p.m. Boxing—Semi-finals—B.P.H.A. Ground.

Tokyo Boxing Championship

TOKYO, Nov. 15 (UPA): Hard-hitting Yoshio Shirai won a 15-round decision over Hawaii's Dado Marino tonight to retain the world's flyweight boxing championship.

Shirai, defending the crown he won on May 19th from the Hawaiian-born Filipino, was the aggressor all the way making effective use of his deadly accurate left jab.

Shirai weighed 111 pounds and Marino 112.

REGAL DOMAIN FANCIED FOR RUIA GOLD CUP

Al Hamil Will Not Be Easily Cracked

By Our Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday.

NINETEEN three-year-old horses have been left in the Ramnivas Ramnarain Ruia Gold Cup, the attraction in tomorrow's races at Mahaluxmi. Kashmir's Classic hope, Regal Domain occupies the pride of place with 9 stones 6 pounds and the consistent chestnut will make a bold bid for the trophy. Mr. Irani's Bay of Treasure who has done a wonderful track performance will be next in demand in the race and under the able guidance of Gilmore we can expect to see him fight a gallant race.

Al Hamil, a first rate sprinter was concerned in an excellent spurt this morning and may prove better than imported Neapolitan Bride, also a confirmed sprinter in the Rutlam Plate, the side attraction in the card.

The following are the probable runners with riders and my selections:—

THE LAHORE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Ali Janab (Damodar) 9-2, Gorgia (Pierce) 8-12, Chandra Vilas (Jagdesh) 8-11, Botticelli (Raut) 8-10, Viking (Purtusingh) 8-9, Parker Prince (Purshottam) 8-6, Gipsy Flower (J. Bhosle) 8-6, Galloper (Purtu) 8-5.

BOTTICELLI Win
ALI JANAB Next best
if absent GORGIA

* * *

THE C. H. MALONE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Yvette (——) 9-4, Hirohito (Khade P.) 9-2, Royal Guard (Chavan S.) 9-1, Awaara (Damodar) 8-7, Masquerade (Ganpat, S.) 8-5, Makarpura (——) 7-12, Bihari (Khalil, B.) 7-10.

HIROHITO Win
ROYAL GUARD Next best

* * *

THE MEERUT PLATE. Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Naaz (——) 9-2, Nazakat (Jones, H) 8-3, Pre Catelan (Chavan S.) 9-0, Amarsingh (Kasbekar) 8-11, Chakor (——) 8-3, My Lucky Star (Duffy) 8-9, Diamond Cave (Nolan) 8-9, Para Day (Purtusingh) 8-6, Lira Malt (—7 Guman S.) 8-3, Berkeley Hunt (Harbutt) 8-2, Game Bid (—5 Purshotam) 8-2, Whirlaway (Eldin) 7-12, New Era (—5 Ghaus Khan) 7-10, Jamshedi Navroz (Sibbrit, W.) 7-10.

MY LUCKY STAR Win
PRE CATELAN Next best

* * *

THE UMBERGAON PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Excelsior (—7 Gangaram) 9-0, Gay Lordling (Gilmore) 9-0, Nice Gin (Duffy) 9-0, Mogul King (Antoo) 9-0, Rao Padma (Kasbekar) 9-0, Rani Laxmi (——) 8-11, Sterling Silver (Sibbritt, W.) 8-11, Live Wire (Eldwin) 8-11, Dasturi (Kheemsingh) 8-11, Zamlak (——) 8-11.

RAO PADMA Win
NICE GIN Next best
if absent DASTURI

* * *

THE RUTLAM PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Eastern Sea (Gilmore) 9-7, Windermere Park (——) 7-11, Kinderson (Damodar) 9-3, Al Hamil (Chavan S.) 9-3, Independence (Hanumansingh) 8-5, Pippy (——) 8-5, Paper King (Khade P) 8-4, Neapolitan Bride (Whiteside) 8-4, Camisole (——) 7-3, Roadborne (Purtusingh) 8-2, Magic Night (Harbutt) 7-11, Bardsey (Cracknell E.) 7-10.

AL HAMIL Win
NEAPOLITAN BRIDE Next best
THE RAMNIVAS RAMNARAIN RUIA GOLD CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

Regal Domain (Harbutt) 9-6, Golden Flight (Jagdesh) 8-8, Lady Antibes (——) 8-3, Love's Legend (Khade P.) 8-9, Naaz (Jones, H.) 8-8, Nazakat (——) 7-9, Canasta (Kheem) 8-5, Busher (Duffy) 8-3, Rajgadh (Khalil, B.) 7-5, Bay of Treasure (Gilmore) 8-3, Kaniya Kumari (Hanumansingh) 8-0, Gold Ranger (Chavan S.) 7-13, Flash (Cracknell E.) 7-13, Buckhurst Park (Purtusingh) 7-13, Kirandevi (Nolan) 7-12, Durney (Shiba) 7-8, Nutan Aarti (Kadam) 7-12, Flemington (Purshotam) 7-10, Sudershan Chakra (——) 7-4.

REGAL DOMAIN Win
BAY OF TREASURE Next best

* * *

THE H. C. CLIFTON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Downpour (Kheemsingh) 9-4, Der-Nue-Wey (Gilmore) 9-3, Abbotship (——) 9-1, Assault (Sibbritt W.) 9-0, Chhota Sahib (Antoo) 8-11, Diniar (——) 8-9, Zam Zam (Khade P.) 8-9, Gay Radha (Duffy) 8-8, Kotidhwai (Chavan S.) 8-4, Field Officer (Jagdesh) 8-4, Laughing Baby (Fk. Mohd.) 7-2.

GAY RADHA Win
DOWNPOUR Next best
if absent DER-NUE-WEY

* * *

THE PURANDHAR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

H.R.H. (Kheem) 9-4, Casanova (Kasbekar) 9-1, Flying Miss (Khade P.) 8-13, Rashtrapati (Bhoor Singh) 8-10, Fruit Salt (A. Ahmed) 8-9, Incitatus (Gilmore) 8-8, Imroz (Purtusingh) 8-6, Desert Kid (——) 8-6, Kowkab (——) 8-6, Magna Carta (Antoo) 8-6, Cherry Blossom (——) 8-3, Carpala (Whiteside, N.) 8-3, Chandralekha (Chavan S.) 8-3, Jawahir (——) 8-2, Narses (Shiba) 7-12, Eudora (Harbutt) 7-12.

IMROZ Win
H. R. H. Next best
if absent FLYING MISS

* * *

CHOICE TREBLE:

HIROHITO
MY LUCKY STAR
AL HAMIL

* * *

FLUKES:

ROADBORNE
MAGNA CARTA

GAEKWAR TO VISIT MALAYA

SINGAPORE, Nov. 15 (PTI): The Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda's scheduled to arrive here on the 20th of this month on a two week visit to Malaya.

The Gaekwar, as President of the Table Tennis Federation of Asia, will watch the first Asian Table Tennis Championships here from November 22 to 29. He has donated the thousand pounds sterling "Baroda Cup" for the men's team event as well as liberal donations for the organisation of the Asian Table Tennis Federation.

HARWOOD LEAGUE

Indian Gymkhana Carry Away Trophy

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Indian Gymkhana 'A' shared two goals and two points with Goans Sports 'B' in the Second Division of the Harwood Football League at the St. Xavier's College Ground Parel this evening and by virtue of better goal average. They carried away the junior trophy and hence earned the privilage of being promoted to the Cooperage next season.

The game was well contested and proved interesting. The Gymkhana were the first to score. through inside right Raghavan in the 10th minute. Then the Goans put up a strong attack and succeeded through inside left L. Rodrigues in the 20th minute who sent in a carpet drive which took custodian Visvanthan unawares. The teams crossed over with a goal a piece.

After the breather, both the defences were in top form and gave away nothing in the 15th minute the Goans centre forward C. D'Souza nearly scored but the timely intervention of goalkeeper Visvanathan saved the game for the Gymkhana.

The teams were: Indian Gymkhana "A" Viswanathan; Baman and Kumareswamy, D'Costa, Sundaresan and Govardhan. Narayan, Raghavan, Parumeswaran. Venkitesvaran and Balan.

Goans Sports "B": Carvolho; Rodrigues. and Fernandes, Pereira, Colaco and D'Souza; Silveira, J. Rodrigues, C. D'Souza, L. Rodrigues and J. D'Cunha.

DURAND CUP TITLE

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15 (PTI): Twelve East Bengal players left yesterday for Delhi to defend their Durand Cup title.

The players who left today are:

N. Ghatak, Dr. S. Das Gupta, Dr. P. Kumar, S. Roy (sr), A. Mukherjee, Chandan Singh, S. Roy (jr), Venkatesh, Appa Rao, Gokul, Ahmed Khan and Raman.

PUNJAB 'VARSITY WIN CHAMPIONSHIP

AMRITSAR, Nov. 15: The Punjab University won the All-India Inter-University Volleyball Championship here today, when they overwhelmed Annamalai University in straight sets 15-2, 15-3, 15-7.

Punjab team's piercing services

Punjab team's piercing services, cleaner net drops and placing often kept the Annamalai players guessing.

LEAGUE CHESS

Weathermen Beat Chess Club Of India

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Meteorological Dept. Sports Club won a thumping victory in a four board match in the sixth round of the Inter Club Chess League at Chetana today evening.

The Chess Club was fielding a weak team of which fact the forecasters made good use to score a 2-1|2 to 1-1|2 victory with the game between A. Bhugan and E. V. Chellan being abandoned as a draw.

The St. Xavier's College routed the Asian Chess Club in another four board match of the league with a 4-0 smashing victory.

Two games were adjourned in the match between Y.O.U. and A.G.'s Sports Club and the Y.O.U. must win both the games even for a draw.

The Results::-

Youth's Own Union vs. Accountant General's Sports Club.

D. P. Ratnagar 1, P. V. Phatak 0; P. K. Kanga 0, Sathe 1; F. K. Kanga 0, Bhende 1; N. H. Dotiwala 0, Y. V. Tulpule 1; M. P. Pestonjee vs. Joshi and A. B. Chhoi vs. R. P. Vaidya were adjourned.

Wimco Sports Club beat A.C.C. Sports Clubs 3-1|2 to 1-1|2.

John Mathews 1|2, S. B. Spencer 1|2; A.A.K. Iyer 0, A. Ramchandran 1; V. S. Mahadkar 1, C. G. Gupte 0; T. J. Mathews 1, K. K. Suvarna 0; R. Gopalan 1, K K. Raman 0.

St. Xavier's College Chess Club beat Asian Chess Club 4 to 0.

G. N. Thadani 1, M. R. Wadia 0; S. S. Seth 1, J. K. Kanga 0; A. Lakhani 1, K. N Panday 0; F. D. Kanga 1, J. M. Vyas 0.

Meteorological Depts. Sports Club beat Chess Club of India 2-1|2 to 1-1|2.

A. Nanoo 1, R. Nanavatty 0; E. V. Chellam 1|2, A. Bhugan 1|2; C. M. Dixit 0, D. N. Vakil 1; M. P. Rao 1, A. Mansetta 0.

Kapadia Scores

BOMBAY, Saturday: Naraindas Kapadia defeated Manohar Gavande in their adjourned game of the premiere division of the Chess Club of India Championship at Chetana today evening.

Kapadia had no visible advantage in the game for a definite win but sound endgame strategy enabled him to convert this slight superiority into a full point.

Rusi Parelwalla was defeated by Homi Katki in adjourned game by Homi Katki in adjourned game of the first round. Katki was in good form and had the upper hand in the middle game.

TAILENDERS EARN USEFUL LEAD

New South Wales V. South Africa

SYDNEY, Nov. 15 (PTI-Reuter). Tailend batsmen earned New South Wales a useful first innings lead of 87 runs over the South African cricketers on the second day of their match here.

At the close of play the South Africans were 54 runs behind with eight second innings wickets standing.

New South Wales carried their overnight score of 83 for two to 289 in reply to the South African total of 202. The South Africans were 33 for two wickets at stumps.

The last three New South Wales batsmen added 99 runs with some hard hitting, mainly from the 17-year-old Ian Craig, who made top score of 71. Craig and Rau Lindwall put on 52 in 34 minutes for the ninth wicket and then Craig scored 38 out of 42 added with G. Truman for the last wicket stand.

Craig batted an hour and a half and hit nine fours. Hugh Tayfield, South African off spinner captured the first five New South Wales wickets and finished with six for 117.

Tayfield did not spin acutely on a pitch which had eased considerably after the liveliness of the opening day but he kept the Sheffield Shield champions on the defensive with his accuracy and variation of pace in the early stages.

Arthur Morris was out for 55 being caught the first time he decided to hit out. He claimed six boundaries.

Keith Miller and Sid Barnes hit vigorously against the steady attack to add 50 in 47 minutes for the fifth wicket, Miller going for 30 and Barnes for 43.

New South Wales had not batted convincingly upto this stage, but once the lead had been taken the Tailenders hit out.

When Melle and Fuller took the new ball after lunch Tayfield had bowled unchanged for 24 overs. the five wickets he had taken at that point costing 8 runs. His final figures were 32 overs, three maidens, 117 runs, six wickets.

The South Africans lost two wickets before the close for 33 runs leaving them in a precarious position.

Close of play score on the second day's play between New South Wales and the South African cricketers was:—

South Africans — (first innings) 202.

New South Wales — (first innings) 289.

South Africans — (second innings) 33 for two wickets.

Taraporevala Cup Football

Taraporevala Cup Football Tournament organised by the Poona District Football Association will commence from the 29th November, 1952. Entries will be accepted upto 29th November, 1952.

Full particulars can be had from The Hon. Secretary, Poona District Football Association, c/o. Ornellas' High School, near Quarter Gate Police Station, Nana Peth, Poona-2.

Rain Restricts Play To 11 Minutes

ADELAIDE, Nov. 15 (PTI-Reuter): Rain restricted play to 11 minutes in which three runs were scored on the second day of the Sheffield Shield match between South Australia and Victoria here today.

Winning Spurt By Al Hamil

BY OUR TRACK REPORTER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following are the pick of the spurts noted today at Mahaluxmi:

OUTER TAN:

WINDERMERE PARK (Gilmore) and SWING BRIDGE (Gangaram) strode in hand over four furlongs and returned 54 seconds.

IMROZ (Purtu) held PHILSOOPH (R.B.) when concerned in an easy three-furlong trip. The first-named is in fine form and clocked 39 seconds.

NEAPOLITAN BRIDE (Kadar) went better than CAMISOLE (Ghaus Khan) when covering three furlongs in 36 1/5 seconds.

HIROHITO (Khade) shaped like a winner when tried over three furlongs. Moving well in hand he recorded 37 seconds.

BAAZ BAHADUR (Purshottam) showed out from AAWARA (Damodar) when negotiating half mile in 52 1/2 seconds.

AL HAMIL (Sawai) was the outstanding performer at Mahaluxmi this morning. He finished well ahead of KOTIDHWAJ (Chavan) and cut three furlongs in 35 seconds.

DOWNPOUR (Kheem) simply outstrode DASTURI (Mistry) when covering three furlongs in 37 seconds.

Both LONELY LIGHT (Gilmore) and DER-NUE-WEY (Gangaram) were out at easy pace over three furlongs. Timing: 39 seconds.

GIPSY FLOWER (J. Bhosle) was not stretched fully when sent over three furlongs. She returned 39 seconds.

DIAMOND CAVE (Harbutt) was a shade better than PARKER PRINCE (Purshottam) when covering three furlongs in 38 seconds.

BARDSEY (Cracknell) was very well in hand when travelling three furlongs in 40 1/2 seconds.

FRUIT SALT (Amir) was attended by GALLOPING LAD (Janardhan) when engaged over three furlongs. Timing: 38 seconds.

In The Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Lloyd Reclamation

3-50 p.m. Indian Navy vs Young Sports (First Division); 4-50 p.m. Lusitanians "A" vs St. Xavier's "A" (Senior Division).

INDIAN PROPOSAL TO END KOREA DEADLOCK

Draft Resolution In Hands Of U. N. Delegations

UNITED NATIONS New York, Nov. 15 (UPA).

INDIA'S long awaited resolution for settling the Korean war was in the hands of United Nations delegations today for consideration reports Bruce W. Munn, UPA Staff Correspondent.

The measure, which is not expected to be presented formally to the General Assembly's main Political Committee before the middle of next week, is understood to call for a neutral commission to handle the war prisoner repatriation question.

India's move was awaited anxiously because the Indians are known to have sounded out Communist China on a possible peace settlement and they had indicated that they would not submit any resolution unacceptable to Mao Tse-tung's Peiping regime.

The Indian resolution, according to informed sources, did not mention specifically a proposal rumoured earlier as a suggestion by India that all prisoners should be freed on an island off Central Korea under the supervision of a neutral commission. On the island, according to this plan, prisoners willing to go home would be given transportation and those refusing to go home would be provided with food and shelter. Although this idea apparently did not appear in the formal draft of the Indian resolution, it was said to be included in a lengthy memorandum included in the working papers on Korea which the Indians submitted to the United States and other United Nations delegations.

Another thesis put forward in the memorandum form was the Indian conviction that the United Nations is spending too much time trying to do business with Russia on the Korean peace plan, according to informed sources.

India has long held that the Peiping regime is far more independent of Russia than the West believes and the memorandum is understood to indicate that a more direct approach to the Chinese Communists is needed.

OTHER PLANS

Delegates talked privately of the circulated Indian plan as the Political Committee scheduled its meeting today at 15-30 GMT (21-00 IST) to hear speakers from Mexico and Peru, both of which have advanced Korean plans of their own.

CANADA'S RECORD WHEAT CROP

OTTAWA, Nov. 15 (PTI-Reuter). Canada harvested a record wheat crop of 688 million bushels this year, exceeding all official forecasts.

In its third and final estimate the Bureau of Statistics placed the crop at about 136 million bushels more than last year's 552 million bushels production. Previous record was 567 million bushels in 1928.

PROHITION CASES

No Consideration For Backward Classes

MADRAS, Nov. 14 (PTI). Mr. Justice A. S. P. Ayyar ruled at the Madras High Court today that Backward Classes need not be shown special consideration in passing sentences under the Prohibition Act.

He was answering a reference made by a District Magistrate in a prohibition case in which thirteen backward tribesmen were involved. A lower magistrate had taken a lenient view in convicting them of drunkenness and released them on their entering bonds for two hundred rupees each under Section 562 (1) of the criminal procedure code.

The District Magistrate had raised the point whether Backward classes need be treated more leniently than forward classes.

The judge held that the prohibition Act was largely intended to help the Backward classes, and, therefore, in his opinion, it would not be proper to let off any offender on the ground that he was a member of Backward class.

FIRE IN CITY BUILDING

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Nine fire engines of the Bombay Fire Brigade were in action this afternoon to fight a disastrous fire that broke out in a 3-story residential building on Walkeshwar Road.

The flames were brought under control after an hour's grim struggle with little damage to the building itself. The contents of the flats on the first two floors were, however, reduced to ashes. This, it was learnt, included costly furniture, the damage to which has not yet been estimated. No lives were lost.

Residents of the building said that they were alarmed to find the staircase leading to the first floor on flame and summoned the fire brigade. Before the engines arrived, they added, the flames had spread to the next landing.

Mr. Vengsarkar, the Acting Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade, who conducted the fire-fighting operations, said that his men arrived "just in time" to prevent the flames spreading to the next building in which Government of India Information films are stored.

The cause of the fire is being investigated.

TEHERAN: Khalil Tahmasseri, who had been in gaol since March, 1951, awaiting trial as the alleged assassin of Premier General Ali Razmara, was released today.

Menace To Arab States

GERMAN-ISRAELI REPARATIONS PACT

CAIRO, Nov. 15 (PTI-Reuter). The Arab League Political Commitee told Germany in a note tonight that the German-Israeli reparations agreement was a "menace to all Arab States."

The note said: "In view of the serious situations created by the intention of the West German Government to ratify the German-Israeli compensation agreement, the Arab States may feel obliged to break economic relations with Germany.

They also reserve to themselves the right to take appropriate measures to safeguard their interests in case of ratification."

Health Bulletin On Abdul Ghaffar Khan

NEW DELHI, Nov. 14 (PTI): The Central Pakhtoon Jirga-i-Hind has appealed to the Pakistan Government to issue a weekly bulletin on the health of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan.

H-Bomb Explosion

TRUMAN TO MAKE ANNOUNCEMENT?

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (UPA). Official confirmation of history's first H-Bomb explosion is expected shortly, perhaps by President Truman early next week, a high source suggested Saturday if the Atomic Energy Commission does not do it first.

This source suggested Truman may make his Tuesday meeting with President-elect Eisenhower the occasion for the anticipated announcement.

Many servicemen involved in this fall's atomic tests at the Enevitok proving ground in the Pacific already have reported in letters home that the H-Bomb was detonated on or about November 1.

ATOMIC GENERATOR FOR BIG SHIP

NEW PORT, (New Virginia), Nov. 15 (UPI-AFP). The Atomic Energy Commission announced today that naval dockyards here are to help build an atomic generator capable of propelling a ship as large as an aircraft-carrier.

The company concerned, the Newport New Ship-building and Dry Dock Company, built the liner "United States."

Ike-Truman Meeting

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (PTI-Reuter): President Truman has given orders that Federal Government employees should be given time off next Tuesday to take part in city's welcome to Mr. Dwight Eisenhower, the President-elect.

Mr. Eisenhower is coming to Washington for a conference with Mr. Truman to discuss foreign and domestic problems in an effort to make the change of administration take place smoothly. He is at present on holiday in Augusta, Georgia.

IRANIAN AS LIE'S SUCCESSOR?

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 15 (PTI-Reuter). Mr. Nasrollah Entezam of Iran was today thought the most favoured candidate here for the 45,000-dollar a year post of Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Others most frequently mentioned as successors to Mr. Trygve Lie, were General Carlos P. Romulo of the Philippines, Dr. Luis Padilla Nervo of Mexico and Prince Wan Waithayakon or Siam.

The Security Council was expected to meet some time next week to consider the choice of a successor to Mr. Lie, but some sources thought Governments might require a longer time for consultations.

Co-op. Party Against Apartheid

LONDON, Nov. 15 (PTI-Reuter). Britain's Co-operative Party, which supports the Labour Party, urged today that Britain should use its influence in trying to change South Africa's Apartheid policy.

WASHINGTON: The American Army plans to issue 3,000 sets of foam plastic garments, resistant to cold and wet, to army combat units in Korea in January for extensive battle testing.

TERRITORIAL ARMY EXHIBITION

An impressive exhibition of all arms which drew a large crowd of spectators at the Cross Maidan, Dhobi Talao brought to a successful close the programme of the Territorial Army Week on Friday evening. Picture shows young college students eager to learn the mechanism of a Light Anti-Aircraft Gun.

Lisbon Blames India

BAN ON PORTUGUESE BANK OPERATING IN BOMBAY

LISBON, Nov. 15 (PTI).

AN official communique issued here tonight denied that any discriminatory measures resulted in the refusal to grant Indian banks the permission to open branches in Portuguese territories in India.

It claimed instead, that action of the Indian authorities in withdrawing the licence to the Portuguese National Overseas Bank to operate in India was a "discriminative measure."

The Reserve Bank of India on September 24 served an order on the Bombay Branch of the Banco Nacional Ultra Marino of Portugal stopping all foreign exchange business in India. The Reserve Bank's decision to close down the Portuguese Bank's business was taken after Indian banks had vainly tried to obtain permission from Lisbon to start banking business in Goa.

The statement issued here today said "an Indian bank having made an application to open a branch in Goa, the Indian authorities informed that the Portuguese Government could not take any decision until the new law on overseas banks is passed by the national assembly and for that reason the application would be left in suspense until the new law is promulgated.

"The Reserve Bank of India, however, establishing on April 26 an arbitration period of a few months for Portugal to grant a licence to open a bank in Goa, otherwise the licence of the Portuguese National Overseas Bank to operate in Bombay would be withdrawn."

Fire On Ship In Calcutta

CHIEF OFFICER MISSING

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15 (PTI). Six fire-engines were still fighting a fire in the jute hatch of a British ship "City of Bristol", seven hours after it was discovered at 8 o'clock this morning. The chief officer of the ship, 38-year-old Jack Drummond, is reported missing in the tatch. He went to inspect the hatch upon hearing of the fire in it. He fell into the hatch overcome by fumes.

The 8000-ton British City Line ship is berthed in Kidderpore Docks. The fire was discovered when the ship was loading manganese ore for United States of America.

DARING ARMED HOLDUP

Attack On Bank Van: Guard Killed

ASANSOL, Nov. 15 (PTI). Armed bandits robbed a local bank of about Rs. 26,000 in a daring holdup this morning in which an armed guard of the bank was killed and a van driver seriously injured. When the cash remittance van of the local branch of the United Commercial Bank stopped at a roadblock near the Kajora bridge, thirteen miles from the town, on its way to a colliery, a gang of turbaned men sprayed the van with sten-gun and revolver bullets. The guard was killed instantaneously and the driver was seriously hurt. Other occupants of the van left the car for safety.

The men decamped with about Rs. 26,000.

Dacoits Loot Rail Passengers

SURAT, Nov. 15 (UPI). Several dacoits looted passengers on the Maroli-Kodoli road at Maroli station, after they had alighted from a train. The dacoits severely assaulted the passengers including some women.

Attlee May Visit Far Eastern Countries

LONDON, Nov. 15 (PTI-Reuter): The British Labour Party leader Mr. Clement Attlee may visit other Far Eastern countries when he travels to Burma in January to attend the Asian Socialist Conference, it is learned here.

Mr. Attlee will leave London on January 4 and will be away from Britain for two weeks attending the conference in Rangoon from January 6 to 13.

It will be his first trip to Asia.

STORMY DEBATE OVER PAK MIGRATION

Nehru On Futility Of War Talks

ECONOMIC SANCTIONS WILL NOT ALSO HELP

Need For Bold Political Approach To Problem

NEW DELHI, Nov. 15 (PTI).

THE House of the People today approved by 216 votes against 59 the action taken by the Government of India so far to meet the situation arising out of the migrations between Pakistan and India.

The vote was taken after a five and half hour debate, in which among the Opposition members, only the Communists indirectly supported Government's stand.

There were times when feelings expressed even from the ranks of Government's supporters closely followed those of Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, Mr. N. C. Chaterjee and Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani.

Prime Minister Nehru, replying to the debate indignantly condemned Dr. Khare's suggestion that retaliatory action should be taken against minorities in India. Mr. Nehru appealed to the House not to be carried away by passion and sentiment, but to apply the touch of healing to the relationship between the two countries. He assured the House that Government were in no way complacent over the migrations and the position of the minority community in East Bengal.

He reiterated his offer to "scrap" the passport system if Pakistan was agreeable to do the same.

As regards rehabilitation of refugees coming over from East Bengal, Mr. Nehru announced Government's decision to appoint a fact finding committee of officers of the Central and West Bengal Governments and another committee consisting of the Central Ministers of Finance and Rehabilitation and the Chief Minister on West Bengal to go into the matter.

NEED FOR CALM APPROACH

Migration, Mr. Nehru said, was a matter which concerned obviously millions of people in East Bengal, millions in West Bengal and all the millions of India and Pakistan. If any member thought that Government were complacent about it, he was grossly mistaken.

Mr. Nehru wanted the House to consider the approach to the question. " Are we going to consider this question", he asked, "in a highly sentimental way and relate stories which are painful to hear, as they must be painful to relate? Are we going to decide great political questions by relating these stories and getting greatly excited. Almost hysterical over them? Is that the way a mature people, a mature parliament or a mature nation behaves?"

The question Mr. Nehru said, was one which might well affect the future of India and have indirect results for the future of the world. Many of the stories about the condition of the minorities were true, but he was prepared to accept every story which was told. It was obvious that there had been inhumanity and oppression.

"It is not necessary for stories to be narrated with modulations of voice. Are we a theatre, or are we the House of Parliament of the Republic of India"?

SYMPATHY FOR EAST BENGAL VICTIMS

It did not require any argument, Mr. Nehru said, that India was interested in the people in East Bengal. The fact that they are Pakistani nationals today cannot scratch out or erase the history of hundreds and thousands of years. All of us, I hope, realise the difficulties they have had to undergo or may have to undergo in the future. All of us have the intensive sympathy for them. What then are we to do?"

Mr. Nehru divided the problem into two parts. The first was the relief and rehabilitation aspect. The second and major part related to conditions in East Bengal and the consequences of those conditions. In the last two and a half years, the Rehabilitation Ministry attended to the problems of refugees from East Pakistan than to those from West Pakistan, because the problem there had become graver and graver during this period. It was the bounden duty of Government to do their utmost, but that did not mean the problem could be solved by some magic and hundred per cent results could be obtained quickly.

Government, Mr. Nehru said, were enquiring into the question of settling the refugees in other states nearby as well as further away, in fairly large numbers, so that they could live their community life there.

POLITICAL APPROACH

Mr. Nehru declared that this question cannot and must not be considered from the communal point of view. Let us confine it to the political approach."

If that was so, Mr. Nehru queried whether such suggestions as exchange of population showed a political approach or communal approach. Was it a political approach to pick out a religious group in one country and push it into another country? "I am not aware of any politics or any international law", Mr. Nehru said, "which permits that or has

(Continued on Page 14)

Heard In Parliament

"If a question is put to me: 'Is there a man with soul so dead?' I will frankly say 'yes, there is such a man who has the undeserved honour of leading this House' ".—N. B. Khare.

Pandit Nehru: Hear, hear.

"A good part of trade between India and Pakistan is just smuggling. You cannot apply sanctions on smuggling".—Prime Minister Nehru.

"We cannot expect everybody to go wrong all the time."—Pandit Nehru.

"Unless you call yourself Mian Lakshmi Kant Moitra of Khan Shyama Prasad, they will not let you live there (East Pakistan)."—Mr. L. K. Moitra.

NEHRU RECEIVES BIRTHDAY GIFT

The Prime Minister Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru receiving the album containing offers of 316 schools from the people in the Community Project areas on the occasion of his birthday (November 14) from Mr. S. K. Dey, Administrator, Community Projects Administration. Also appearing with the Prime Minister is Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

Will Dalai Lama Visit India?

BANARAS, Nov. 15 (UPI). The Dalai Lama of Tibet may visit India during the last week of this month, if the present attempts of the Mahabodhi society to induce him to attend its Golden Jubilee celebrations on the occasion of the internment ceremony of the sacred relics of Sariputa and Moggallana, disciples of Lord Buddha, at Sanchi on November 29 and 30 are successful. The final reply of the Dalai Lama to the invitations is expected shortly.

His Majesty the King of Cambodia and the Maharajas of Bhutan and Sikkim are among those who have accepted the invitation, while Buddhist delegations from Red China are likely visitors.

Price Of Cement

NEW DELHI, Nov. 15 (UPI). The Government of India have decided not to enforce the revised price of cement which was communicated to State Governments and producers a few days ago and which was to have come into effect from today, it was officially learnt here today.

Stop Press

EAST PUNJAB IN RANJI CRICKET

JULLUNDUR, Nov. 15 (PTI). The East Punjab Cricket Association had scored 118 for two wickets at lunch today on the opening day of their four-day fixture against Delhi and District Cricket Association in the Ranji Trophy championship.

BONN DECISION

BONN, Nov. 15 (UPA). The West German government announced officially tonight it will send delegations to each of the seven Arab League state to iron out political and economic problems.

RIOTING IN CAIRO

CAIRO, Nov. 15 (UPA). Rioting broke out among 6,000 Cairo University students congregating for Martyr's Day celebration today and 12 youths were reported injured.

MOOKERJEE QUOTES MAHATMA

Strong Opposition Speeches

NEW DELHI, Nov. 15.

AMONG the suggestions during the debate on migration from Pakistan was one by Mr. Achint Ram, who wanted Maulana Azad to be appointed Minister for East Pakistan Minority Affairs and a delegation of two hundred Indian Muslims, noted for their secular character and approach, to be sent to East Pakistan to restore confidence among the minorities there.

The House of the People this morning began a debate on "the situation arising out of the migrations between Pakistan and India. The Prime Minister moved the motion formally.

The first speaker was Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, who alleged that Prime Minister Nehru was making the people of this country submit to the wrongs being done to the minority community in East Bengal and said: "You are humiliating the entire nation".

After quoting instance after instance of conversions, rapes and other atrocities against the minority community in East Bengal as reported in both the Indian and Pakistan press, Dr. Mookerjee said:

"I would ask the House, the representatives of three hundred and sixty million free Indians, to make up their minds once and for all whether, under existing circumstances, it is possible for the minorities to live in East Pakistan. If they say that it is not, then they should make up their minds whether it is possible for the free Government of India to take any steps for their protection."

He said no less a person that Mahatma Gandhi himself had declared that one ought to "resist a wrong non-violently if possible and violently if necessary".

WHAT MAHATMA SAID

Dr. Mookerjee said his reply to the Prime Minister would be that this was the remedy which Gandhiji had suggested when he and Rajkumari Amrit Kaur discussed the question of East Bengal with him. "The words he uttered are still ringing in my ears. If Pakistan fails to do so (protect the minorities), if there is no other remedy, you march your army to East Bengal and let Government take charge of that area and protect the people of that area." (opposition cheers).

Dr. Mookerjee said "something has go to be done. They are the Government. Let him find a remedy. It wont do for him to say that we are saying something fantastic. Let them become a Government in the real sense of the term and find a remedy which will solve this problem. We will be with him always. If peaceful methods can be found, find them. No one says, 'declare war tomorrow', but find out an effective solution whereby these people can be enabled to live without being turned out as refugees or as beggars. What pains me and shocks me is that Government is running away from the problem.

The manner in which women were assaulted and violated was too painful to recount. For one Sita, the Ramayana was written; for one Draupadi, the Mahabharata was written. But today thousands of such scenes were being enacted in East Pakistan. "Today we are sitting helpless at what is happening inside Pakistan. The Prime Minister and the Government have a special responsibility towards those people", he said.

Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani, leader of the Praja Socialist group, asked Government not to "scoff" at the idea of economic sanction.

Dr. Mookherjee's strongest critic was Prof. Hiren Mukherjee, acting leader of the Communist group, who asked the House to see the "hidden hand" of imperialism behind the present Indo-Pakistan tension and warned India against walking into the "trap laid not only by the ruling clique of Pakistan but by the Anglo-American powers".

There was uproar from the Communist benches when Mr. N. C. Chatterjee the Hindu Mahasabha leader charged the Communist party with having supported the direct action launched by the Muslim League in undivided Bengal. Prof. Mukherjee denied the charge.

STORMY DEBATE OVER PAK MIGRATION

(Continued from Page 13)

permitted it from the beginning of time."

TALK OF WAR

His difficulty in dealing with this problem, Mr. Nehru said was of the communal approach and irresponsible talk of the "Big Stick" and of war and things that led to war. Some organisations in India had as their objectives the putting an end to the Partition and having Akhand Bharat. That was a clear defiance of the April 1950 Agreement. When India pointed to violations of the Agreement in Pakistan repeatedly, Pakistan was able to point to a good few on this side also. Of course, the difference was that there was no failure on the part of the Government here, as distinguished from private bodies, and there was failure on the part of the Pakistan Government. But that did not take one very far.

Mr. Nehru asked the house to realise that there had also been a stream of Muslims going to Pakistan. "Let us not think that we have created perfect conditions in our country. "There could be no perfect conditions in this country, so long as communal cries were raised the problem could not be solved by becoming cheap imitators of Pakistan and their methods, Ideologies and approaches. It could only be solved by the touch of healing being applied to both countries.

ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

As regards the idea of economic sanctions, Mr. Nehru said that while it would have psychological effect, it would mean very little in reality, because the normal trade between the two countries had been very little. Personally, he felt, it would help the minority community on the other side to have trade contacts between the two countries increased.

As regards the question of passports, Mr. Nehru said the decision to introduce the passport system was taken unilaterally by Pakistan. India was prepared to scrap it, if Pakistan was agreeable.

NEGATION OF LAW

Referring to evacuee property law, Mr. Nehru said any person with a legal conscience would rebel against this "negation of law", which placed vast number of people under fear and duress. Of course the position in Pakistan was worse.

COMMUNAL OR POLITICAL?

Giving his appraisal of the situation, the Prime Minister said it was not right for them to take only one-sided view of anything. Let us confine it to political approach. If that is so, may I enquire if such suggestions as exchange of population is political approach or communal approach?"

Dr. Mukherjee: "It is political approach according to international law."

The Prime Minister: Is it a political approach to take out a religious group from one country and put it in another country? I am not aware of any international law which has permitted so. Is he referring to recent Turkey? It has no relation to facts. If the member says it should be dealt with on political level, he should try to reconsider his statement on exchange of population.

Dr. Mukherjee: I said there are difficulties and it may not solve the problem.

The Prime Minister: Then that remedy is over. I hope nobody will talk about it in future.

WAR DOES NOT SETTLE

"Are you going to war with Pakistan because there are plenty of people who think radically and sometimes medievally forgetting all relations to the modern India or the modern world? That is a very dangerous thing. That does not help in any way to settle the problem nor does it serve any purpose".

Dr. Mukherjee: Did you not accept it in the case of the two Punjabs or you succumbed to it?

The Prime Minister: To certain extent, I succumbed to it. And knowing what happened, let us not repeat it.

Pandit Nehru described that the talk of war as a solution of Indo-Pak tangle as "pure adventurism and medieavalism", "I know the real ideology of those who are not to deal with that country is medieavalism. Are we going to deal with the medieavalism of Pakistan or with the medieavalism of India?" he asked.

The Prime Minister, however, stressed that if the country was attacked, Indians will have no other go but to drive out the enemy by force.

COMMUNAL IDEOLOGY

"Because Pakistan professed to be an Islamic state, it did not meant that India was perfect.

"There are many of the Hon'ble members who refer to India as Akhand Bharat and I am merely putting it to the House that a small group is raising this cry in India."

"Mr. N. C. Chatterjee" this is entirely wrong".

Mr. Nehru: It may oe so but I want to point out that if such a cry of Akhand Bharat is raised, it is identical with the same ideology as that of Pakistan.

Mr. G. V. Deshpande: This is the Congress idelogy.

Mr. Nehru: Of course it is not so. It is not easy for me to explain those things now, for it takes a long time.

"You cannot change the course of history and I feel sure that we shall be to associate ourselves more and more in the future. It may be some years before it happens."

D. Khare: That means Akhand Bharat (laughter).

Mr. Nehru warned that if the cry of Akhand Bharat was continued, the inevitable might happen. That might be the continuous process of mutual extermination. And that would not be keeping with the historical perepective. "I am sure that if the policy of mutual extermination was adopted in East Bengal, it might spread out not only to other places, but to other generations also."

Therefore he wanted them to adopt a wise policy and a wise approach to the whole problem, instead being carried away by excitement.

EAST BENGAL DAY

Some members opposite had called an East Bengal Day, said Mr. Nehru. He did not know how that would solve the problem "Presumably it will be celebrated by speeches which are less restrained than speeches delivered in the House, speeches in the perfervid style of my friend, Lakshmi Kanta Maitra and stories of all kinds of abominations and inhumanities to excite people's passions."

Pandit Maitra: What was the objectionable language that I used?

Mr. Nehru: I am not an admirer of perfervid and rather hysterical oratory.

Pandit Maitra: That is a question of taste.

Mr. Nehru: I have my tastes and I declare them (laughter).

Dr. Khare: I have mine also (laughter).

Pandit Maitra: I spoke out my heart.

Mr. Nehru: sometimes the heart has to be controlled by the mind (loud laughter).

"I do not want this House or this country to submit to an iota of anything which ignores the self respect and dignity of this country. I do not want this House to agree to anything which is injurious to those people in whom we are interested especially in East Bengal. But let us think logically how we open out these knots. We do not open them out by tying another knot or hammering it."

South Koreans Recapture Pinpoint Hill

TOKYO, Nov. 15 (UPA): South Korean troops recaptured Pinpoint hill on Snipper ridge on Saturday after an eight-hour battle on the muddy, fogshrouded slopes in the Korean central front.

The stubborn fighting ROK infantrymen had been attacking almost consistently since they were thrown back from the important crest by Chinese Communist assault early on Friday. stopped cold by powerful Red artillery fire but they launched a new drive at 10 p.m. on Friday night. They seized Pinpoint hill, the Ridge's key peak at 6-45 a.m. Saturday.

Frontline reports said the battle for the hill was being waged in sloshy and heavy fog. The capture by the ROKs at dawn on Saturday was the 15th time they had to fight back to the top.

British Actor Suspended

HOLLYWOOD, Nov. 15 (PTI-Reuter). British actor Michael Wilding has been suspended without salary, the Metro Goldwyn Mayer studio announced today. The studio said he refused to accept a part in the film "Latin Lovers," which will star Miss Lana Turner.

MORE MONEY FOR REHABILITATION

NEW DELHI, Nov. 15 (PTI): The Finance Minister, Mr. C. D. Deshmukh today introduced a bill in the House of the People raising the total fund to be placed at the disposal of the Rehabilitation Finance Administration from Rs. 10 crores to Rs. 14.5 crores. Out of this Rs. 12.5 crores will be available for the re-imbursement of losses to scheduled banks in respect of loans advanced by them to displaced persons, which are guaranteed by the Administration.

The Bill also seeks to empower Government to transfer for the purpose of grant of direct loans by the Administration any amount not utilised for the purpose of meeting the losses of scheduled banks. The financial limits at present prescribed for granting direct loans by the Administration are omitted.

Iron & Steel Companies Merger Bill

Mr T. T. Krishnamachari, Minister for Commerce and Industry, introduced a bill in the House of the People today to make special provision for the amalgamation of the Indian Iron and Steel Company, Limited, and the Steel Corporation of Bengal, Limited.

The bill is intended to replace the Iron and Steel Companies Amalgamation Ordinance of October 29, 1952.

Food Debate On Monday

NEW DELHI, Nov. 15 (UPI). Prime Minister Nehru today announced in the House of the People that the food debate may be taken up on Monday (November 17) immediately after the question hour.

He also told the House it was not correct that the Food Ministers' Conference had been cancelled. The fact was that the conference had been postponed.

The news about the postponement of the Food Ministers' Conference was made known by the Prime Minister when Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee asked the Prime Minister to have the food debate held later.

Dr. Mookerjee also requested the Prime Minister to have a note circulated to the members on the food situation early so that the forthcoming debate would be effective.

Prime Minister said that was exactly why he desired to have the food debate as early as possible, so that the Government could have the benefit of the remarks and suggestions offered by members of the House.

Small-Scale Industries In Bombay State

MARKED PROGRESS AFTER WAR: RS. 42 LAKHS INVESTED

NEW DELHI Nov. 15 (PTI).

SMALL-SCALE light engineering industries have made marked progress in Bombay State in the post-war era, according to an article published in the Journal of Industry and Trade, published by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

The article says that there are as many as 866 organised engineering factories manufacturing processing or fabricating ferrous goods in Bombay State.

Out of these, about 130 factories may be classified as small scale factories as the capital invested in them is less than Rs. 60,000 and the number of men employed less than 50.

RS 42 LAKHS AS CAPITAL

These small scale factories are mainly engaged in the manufacture of textile accessories, spare parts for machinery, small agricultural implements, centrifugal pumps, hardware and fitting, sheet metal products, electrical goods and other miscellaneous ferrous articles. The aggregate capital invested in these industries is about Rs. 42,00,000 with their aggregate production worth about Rs. 95,00,000 per year.

The number of small scale factories engaged in the manufacture of textile accessories spare parts for machines and miscellaneous ferrous articles was about 75 in 1945.

This number has practically doubled during the last six years.

The concentration of a greater part of these industries in Bombay and Ahmedabad is presumably because of the availability of scrap and readily available market for finished goods in these centres.

SMALL-SCALE FACTORIES

Besides the organised factories, a large number of small scale factories manufacturing consumer goods such as buckets, domestic hardware, furniture etc. are spread over the whole state.

There are in all 50 associations with 764 factories, employing 34,000 workers. Further 51 industrial co-operative societies with a total number of members and workers at 2,234 have been organised in the State.

In addition to these factories controlled by either associations or co-operative societies, there is a very large number of individual cottage workers engaged in this industry.

Further expansion of these industries had been hampered to some extent by the shortage of raw materials such as iron and steel.

Anti-Corruption Drive In Kashmir

SRINAGAR, Nov. 15 (PTI). The Kashmir Government has set up a new three-man Anti-Corruption Committee under the chairmanship of Sheikh Abdullah, the Prime Minister of Kashmir. Other members of the Committee are the State's Chief Secretary and Inspector-General of Police.

The Committee will receive complaints of corruption, watch and supervise the conduct of public servants, make recommendations to the Cabinet to order public enquiries into the conduct of public servants and initiate departmental enquiries wherever necessary.

SWISS EXPEDITION ON WAY BACK

KATHMANDU, Nov. 15 (PTI). The Swiss Everest Expedition was now on way back home, sources in regular contact with them said here today.

But they were unable to say whether the Expedition was returning beaten back or as conquerors of the 29,002-feet high Everest, the highest peak in the world.

According to latest definite information, the Swiss mountaineers had reached a height of 25,000 feet.

POULTRY SHOW TO BE HELD IN POONA

The Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay, in a press note states: The 19th Annual Poultry Show under the auspices of the Bombay State Poultry Association will be held at Poona, on January 10, 11 and 12, 1953. Pegions and rabbits will also be exhibited at the show, which is open to poultry exhizitors from the whole of India.

Entry forms should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, Bombay State Poultry Association, Poona, so as to reach him by December 27.

At the last year's show, 537 bird and 55 egg entries were received. Twenty-eight cups and trophies, in addition to a few cash prizes, were awarded to the best exhibits. One of the outstanding stalls at that show was the one showing the process of production of vaccine against poultry disease and protection of poultry against the disease.

The Bombay State Poultry Association was established in 1926 with a view to encouraging high grade poultry keeping for the developmental and extension work and to create interest for improved poultry-keeping. The Association helps in the supply of foodgrains, pedigree-stock and eggs to poultry-keepers.

SUMMER RAIN WINS MANCHESTER HANDICAP

MANCHESTER, Nov. 15 (PTI-Reuter): Lord Milford's Summer Rain won the Manchester November Handicap, the last big race of the 1952 season, in a thrilling finish here this afternoon.

Summer Rain, a three-year-old colt by Precipitation out of Fragrant View won by neck from the Irish challengers Knock Hard and Solar.

The winner started at 100 to 6 with the two Irish horses each at 9 to 1. The judge called for a photo before putting Knock Hard a head in front of Solar, who was runnerup in this race last year. Prince Aly Khan owns Solar.

Percy Evans rode the winner. Fourth was the southern hope Tintinnabulam, who could never quite get to grips with the leaders.

Towel Loses Title

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 15 (PTI-Reuter). Vic Towel of South Africa lost World Bantamweight title here tonight when he was knocked by Jimmy Caruther of Australia in the first round.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNEY

NEW DELHI, Nov. 15 (PTI). Wimco, Madras, and Hindustan Aircraft, Banganlore, played a goalless draw game despite extra time in the first round of the Durand Football tournament here.

Earlier the New Delhi heroes entered the quarter-final beating Allahabad Sporting Club by three goals to nil in a one-sided encounter.

LONDON: The legislatures of Jamaica, Trinidad, the Windward Islands and Leward Islands (except the Virgin Islands) have now accepted the principle of West Indian Federation, the British Colonial Office announced.

U. S. OPPOSES ARAB-ASIAN PROPOSAL

Apartheid Issue In U. N. Committee

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 15 (PTI-Reuter).

THE United States today opposed the Arab-Asian proposal that international aspects of South Africa's racial policy should be studied by a United Nations Commission.

But, American delegate Charles Sprague told the Political Commitee, his delegation rejected the South African view that the United Nations was not competent to discuss her racial situation.

The United States was "seriously concerned" over the issues at stake, he said. But the United Nations had no power to enforce change and the proposed Commission has not a practical means of using its only power, that of persuasion.

Consequently the United States favoured the amendment to the Arab-Asian proposal submitted by the Scandinavian countries.

This, calls on all members—not just one—to bring their policies into conformity with the Charter's principles and obligations", Mr. Sprague said.

The Political Committee is considering two draft resolutions, the first proposed by South Africa, that the United Nations is not competent to consider Apartheid, or racial segregation, as it is a domestic matter. The second proposing the Fact-Finding Commission was stabled by eighteen nations, including the Arab-Asian countries on Thursday. It is now sponsored by only seventeen nations as Ethiopia withdrew her sponsorship yesterday).

Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Denmark supported the amendment to this resolution supported by the United States today.

LL. B. EXAM. RESULTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following candidates have passed the Examination:—

First Class: No. 82.

Second Class: Nos. 2 3 4 6 8 9 12 13 14 16 17 18 23 25 26 28 29 30 31 33 35 39 42 44 46 48 50 51 52 53 55 57 60 61 62 64 68 69 71 74 75 77 78 79 80 81 83 85 86 88 90 91 92 93 95 97 98 99 100. 102 105 106 107 108 109 110 112 116 120 121 123 124 125 128 129 130 136 137 138 140 143 146 147 148 149 150 154 156 157 158 161 164 166 167 168 169 172 176 180 181 182 184 185 187 188 189 190 191 195 198 199. 203 204 206 207.

Pass Class: Nos. 212 213 214 216 219 220 222 225 227 233 234 239 242 244 251 252 254 258 264 268 269 272 273 278 284 287 288 289 290 291 293 294 296 297. 302 304 305 306 310 311 313 314 316 320 321 323 325 326 328 329 333 335 336 338 340 342 244 346 347 348 349 350 351 356 361 362 363 365 367 370 371 372 373 374 376 381 382 384 386 387 388 389 391 392 394 395 399. 401 402 403 405 407 408 410 411 414 420 423 427 430 434 437 442 443 446.

The result of candidate No. 248 has been held in reserve.

B.Sc. (MED.) EXAM.

The following candidates have passed the Examination:

Second Class: No. 3 (Vaz, Ernest Joseph) No. 4 (Patel, Vrajlal Amritlal).

New Import Policy

NEW DELHI, Nov. 15 (PTI): No import quotas will be granted for the second half of the year for diesel engines and raw silk and spun silk yarn, under import policy announced here today for 30 items for which the policy had been reserved last June and again last month

It is emphasised here, however, that where the import quota for a particular item is reduced to "nil" it does not imply that the imports of that item will be prohibited. It only means that there will be no fresh licensing for its import.

Imports against outstanding licences issued during January-June 1952 will continue to come. Also, the licensing policy for the next half year, January-June 1953, is expected to be announced in a month's time

There will be no change in policy for certain types of belting for machinery, such as leather laces, leather belting, endless flat belts, endless cone drum belts, and endless made up machine belts and steel belt lacke. A quota for hair belting, cotton belting and cotton bituminised belting have been reduced to 'nil' and that for rubber covered coveyor belting has been reduced from general O G L to 50 per cent of half of the best year's imports. Other types of belting which were allowed to be freely imported have been given quotas of 100 per cent of half of the best year's imports.

The quotas for sheet glass will be 25 per cent. For the first half of the current year these quotas were 80 per cent for plate glass, sheetglass and wired glass; 25 per cent for 16 lbs to 24 lbs., and 75 per cent for below 16 lbs., and above 24 lbs. The licences granted for July-December will not be valid for the import of sheet-glass of 13 lbs to 32 lbs.

SARDAR MALIK ON RACIAL PREJUDICE

PARIS, Nov. 15 (PTI-Reuter). Sardar Hardit Singh Malik, Indian Ambassador to France and leader of the Indian delegation to UNESCO, bitterly attacked racial prejudice and religious intolerance here today.

Speaking during the third day of the debate on the Director General's report at UNESCO's seventh annal Congress, Sardar Malik said in many parts of the world there was "widespread distress and dissatisfaction, bitterness and resentment and this constituted the greatest threat to peace."

Agrarian Reforms In PEPSU

PATIALA, Nov. 15 (PTI): Sardar Gian Singh Rarewala, Chief Minister of PEPSU, said here today that the State Government would introduce in the PEPSU Assembly commencing on November 19 three bills aimed at what he described as a bold step towards agrarian reforms.

Delhi Assent To Kashmir State Head

NEW DELHI, Nov. 15 (PTI): The President has recognised Yuvaraj Karan Singh as the Sadar-i-Riyasat of Jammu and Kashmir State and he will assume office as the new head of State on November 17, says a States Ministry press note issued here today.

INDIANS IN MALAYA

KUALA LUMPUR, Nov. 15 (PTI). Indians in Malaya "are not receiving the attention they deserve in important political and economic matters Dr. J. S. Samuel retiring President of the Federation of Indian Organisations, said here today.

Only thirty per cent of Malaya's 600,000 Indians were eligible for citizenship under the recent change in the Federation agreement. This still left a large proportion of Indians here in suspense, he declared.

Hundreds Of Kikuyus Rounded Up

NAIROBI, Nov. 15 (PTI-Reuter). Police and troops backed by armoured cars and planes rounded up hundreds of Kikuyu tribesmen today in a big sweep northeast of Thomson's Falls (Northern Kenya).

The armoured cars operated along possible escape routes and aircraft reconnoitred the area.

The first lorry back from the raid carried 27 Kikuyu. Five of them, heavily round, were alleged to be "extremely bad characters."

The raid, still going on, follows an outbreak of what are described here as "serious crimes," including an armed raid yesterday on a European farm.

ATTEMPT ON KIKUYU CHIEF

NAIROBI, Nov. 15 (PTI-Reuter): Six armed Kikuyu failed in the third attempt within a month assassinate the pro-government Kikuyu Chief Eluid.

A Government spokesman said the Kikuyu shot at the chief—but missed—as he left his home near Karatina. in the Nyeki District about 90 miles north of Nairobi.

The chiefs' armed escort returned the fire but also missed.

Eluid immediately turned out his resistance group "of 150 tribesman, who arrested two suspects.

Chief Eluid, one of the government's most loyal supporters was presented to British Colonial Secretary Oliver Lyttelton on his recent tour of the colony.

Two senior chiefs of the Kikuyu Tribe, Waruhiu and Nyeri were murdered last month following their condemnation of the Mau Mau.

FARM RAIDED

Between thirty and forty Kikuyu—four of them armed with rifles—raided a European farm in the White Highlands today half an hour after a farmer and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Smith had gone out.

They ransacked the house—between Thomson Falls and Nyeri—and stole five firearms and ammunition hidden in the roof and tied up the houseboys before escaping

They left behind a threatening letter addressed to Mr. Smith.

English Woman Shot At

NAIROBI, Nov. 15 (UPI-AFP): A yound English woman, Mrs. B. Barclay was shot in the shoulder at a friend's house where she was dining at Nyeri last night, the shot was fired by a group of three Africans. Mrs. Barclay and the host who were armed, returned fire and the Africans ran into the bush. She was taken to hospital.

Pussia To Pay More To U.N.

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 14 (PTI-Reuter). The Budgetary Committee overriding the Soviet Union's protests today increased her contribution to the United Nations 1953 budget from 9.53 to 12.28 per cent.

The Committee also increased the contribution from the Ukraine, Poland and Byelorussia.

The United States remained the biggest contributor with a total of 35.12 per cent.

Britain was assessed at 10-30 per cent, a reduction from this year's 10.56 per cent and India at 3.45 per cent, a reduction from this year's 3.53 per cent. Pakistan's assessment was 0.79, same as this year.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (UPA): The Federal Security Administrator Mr. Oscar Ewing will go to India for the International Social Welfare Conferences starting December 5, it was announced on Friday.

TYPHOON KILLS 100

Heavy Damage In Southern Formosa

TAIPEH, Formosa, Nov. 15 (PTI-Reuter). Nearly 100 people were killed and at least 1,000 injured in the typhoon which battered Formosa yesterday, according to detailed reports reaching here today.

The typhoon "Bess" swept across Southern Formosa yesterday morning with winds of 115 miles per hour at its centre.

Incomplete reports showed that at least fifty people were killed and five hundred injured in Kaohsiung, Formosa's southernmost port. About 1,000 homes there collapsed and 2,500 others were damaged.

Over 100 fishing boats were lost, missing or damaged in Kaohsiung harbour.

Pingtung, Japanese wartime airbase, suffered the most severe material damage which reported as running into millions sterling.

Army barracks and supply depots in coastal areas are reported to have been wiped out by the huge tidal waves.

The typhoon was last reported heading northward towards Formosa strait.

SIX BURNT TO DEATH

NANAIMO (British Columbia) Nov. 15 (PTI-Reuter): Six people were burned to death yesterday when fire destroyed a house on a nearby reserve.

Three children escaped.

Gunpowder Casualties

HYDERABAD, Nov. 15 (PTI): One boy died and six other persons were injured, two of them seriously when a fire broke out in a house containing gun-powder in Raichur on the night of November 13

Pakhtunistan Issue

KABUL, Nov. 14 (PTI). The Prime Minister of Afghanistan told several Shinwari tribal chiefs that Afghanistan as a member of the U.N.O. would try to solve the Pakhtoonistan issue by discussion.

The tribal chiefs had personally sought Afghanistan's help for "delivering Pakhtoonistan from the yoke of Pakistan." The Prime Minister added "if this fails, further action would be taken with the assistance and advice of the clans."

"BOWLES FORGERY CASE"

Warrants Not Yet Issued

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Special Branch of the Bombay C.I.D., were tonight puzzled at the delay in the execution of the Chief Presidency Magistrate's order yesterday evening for bailable warrants against the two accused in the "Bowles Forgery Case".

Messrs. R. K. Karanjia and D. F. Karaka, the accused, were discharged by Chief Presidency Magistrate K. J. Khambatta at the Esplanade Court on November 11 as the complaints filed against them were found irregular and illegal.

Fresh complaints were filed by the Police yesterday afternoon and the Chief Presidency Magistrate issued an order for bailable warrants in the sum of Rs. 5,000 each against the two city editors.

A police official of the Special Branch, Bombay C.I.D., said tonight that he waited till the court rose yesterday and again today for the warrants, which were not issued. He considered the matter "most unusual."

As the court is closed tomorrow, the accused cannot be rearrested earlier than Monday morning.

RAIPUR, (Madhya Pradesh): Shri Vallabhadas Gupta a member of District Parliamentary Board of the Praja-Socialist Party, resigned recently from this Board, it is learnt.

Double Shift For Medicos

ALL-INDIA COUNCIL DECISION

NEW DELHI, Nov. 15: The Medical Council of India today recommended the immediate introduction of the double-shift system in all medical institutions, where suitable arrangements in this behalf could be made by the universities concerned.

In a resolution, the Council, the highest academic body dealing with medical education in the country, said that this immediate measure was very vital to "relieve the deficiency of medical personnel in the country".

EXTRA ADMISSIONS

The Council also recommended that medical colleges would be permitted to admit each year an additional number of students, not exceeding 25 per cent over and above the number approved by the Council for each institution.

The resolution will be sent to the Government of India for its approval after which alone it will become effective.

FOREIGN PRACTITIONERS

In another resolution, the Council laid down certain conditions for foreign medical practitioners here. The resolution said that all foreign medical practitioners who were practising or were desirous of doing so in India, must within one year from now pass an examination in Tropical Diseases. The Council would take steps soon for the training and examination of such practitioners. Further, such practitioners must be conversant with the language of the area in which they were practising or the national language.

NON-AMERICAN U.N. FORCES IN JAPAN

Okazaki's Statement In The Diet

TOKYO, Nov. 15 (PTI-Reuter). Foreign Minister Katsuo Okazaki told the Diet (Lower House) Judicial Affairs Committee today that Japan and the United Nations were not likely to agree soon on a treaty covering non-American United Nations forces in Japan.

He told the Committee that both sides in current negotiations on jurisdictional rights over non-American United Nations forces in Japan were bound by public opinion in their countries.

An agreement acceptable to Japan would be rejected by Parliaments of other countries.

Mr. Okazaki added that if an agreement could not be reached acceptable to public opinion, Japanese co-operation with United Nations would be seriously hampered.

Canadian Private Sentenced

TOKYO, Nov. 15 (PTI-Reuter): A Canadian soldier, Private Bernard Walter Winkler, was sentenced by a court martial here to six months detention for assaulting a Korean soldier

Jap Papers Oppose It

TOKYO, Nov. 15 (PTI-Reuter): Japanese newspapers today strongly opposed granting non-American United Nations forces in Japan criminal jurisdiction over their own troops.

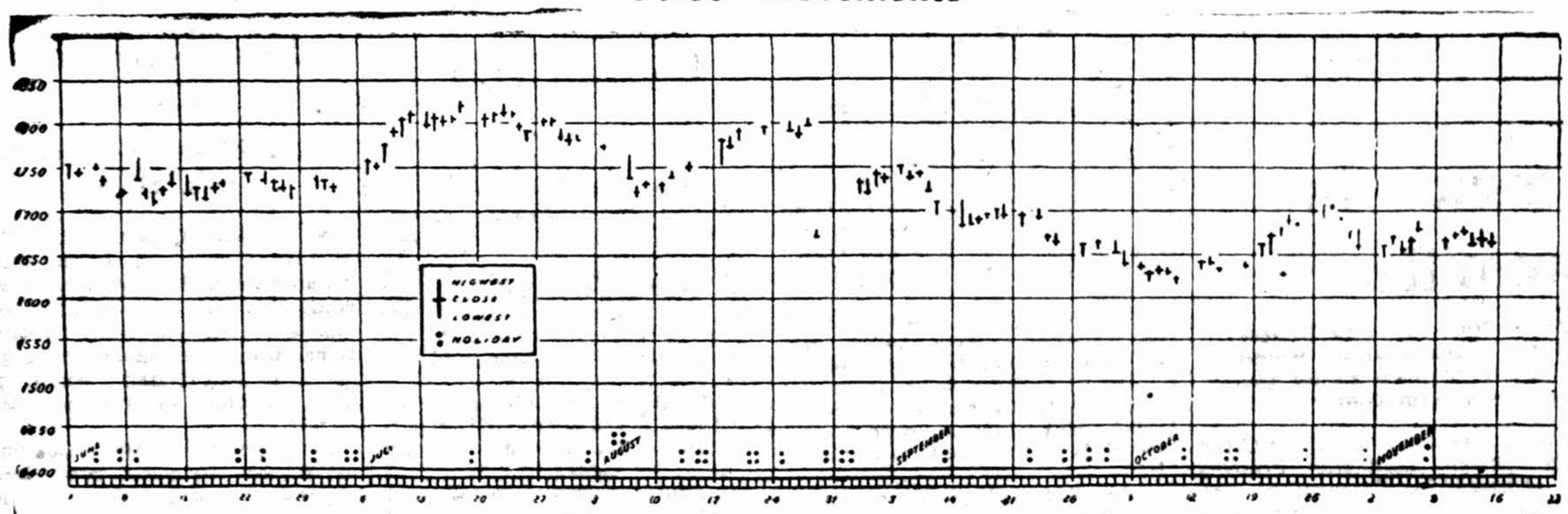
The papers were commenting on a United Nations demand for the same treatment for non-American United Nations forces as that given to the Americans under the Japan-United States agreement until that agreement might be amended.

Poll Overwhelmingly Against Farouk

CAIRO, Nov. 15 (PTI-Reuter): The Egyptian independent newspaper 'Akhbar-el-Yom' reporting the result of a "public opinion" poll today said that 81.5 per cent of Egyptians want ex-King Farouk brought to trial.

Seventy percent of these favour the death penalty for him and 20 per cent life imprisonment, the newspaper said.

TATA STEEL DEFD
Price Movements



SCATTERED SELLING IN STEELS AND CEMENTS

Good Demand For Bank Shares

BOMBAY, Nov. 15.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was again quietly steady with utter absence of any important business and quotations fluctuated within a narrow range. Neither bulls nor bears are inclined to increase their risks awaiting fresh developments.

Tata Steel Defds. opened at Rs. 1670 against yesterday's close at Rs. 1667/8, and after declining at Rs. 1665 steadied at Rs. 1667/8. Ordinary Shares were placed at Rs. 297. Indian Irons opened at Rs. 26/11 and after improving at Rs. 26/12 declined at Rs. 26/8 and steadied at Rs. 26/9. Bengal Steels were quoted at Rs. 21/2.

Bombay Dyeings were quoted at Rs. 342 and Kohinoor Mill shares were placed at Rs. 260. Svadeshi Mill shares opened at Rs. 237 and steadied at Rs. 236.

In the miscellaneous section Associated Cements opened at Rs. 177 and declined at Rs. 176. Bombay Burmas were done at Rs. 386/4 while Scindia shares opened at Rs. 14/13 and steadied at Rs. 14/12.

Later on Steel shares were quiet but there was good demand for Imperial and Central Bank shares. Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1662/8 and Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 295. Cements declined at Rs. 175 and Bombay Dyeings were done at Rs. 342/8.

FORWARD SECTION

MILLS SHARES			
Bombay Dyeing (7-8)	343	2	0
Kohinoor (3) XD	259	0	0
Century (12)	236	8	0
Swadeshi Mills (10)	236	4	0
Central India Mills (2)	148	8	0
Simplex (10)	164	0	0
New Great Eastern 12-8)	145	8	0
Indore (4)	81	4	0
Gokak (4)	196	0	0
Swan (25)	338	12	0
Finlay (20)	256	0	0
Morarji (15)	156	4	0
Edward (15)	245	0	0
Apollo Mills (0-5-0)	2	11	0
I. United Ord. (1-5-6)	8	10	6
I. United Defd. (0-4)	1	11	0
Madhusudan (6)	77	8	0
Podar (10)	115	0	0
Khatau (14) XD	170	0	0
Standard (6)	242	8	0
B. R. Cotton (6)	55	0	0
STEELS			
Tata Steel Ord. (21)	296	12	0
Tata Steel Defd. (115-3)	1662	8	0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-1/2)	128	4	0
Indian Iron (1)	26	6	6
Ben. Steel Coron. (0-12)	21	1	0
CEMENT			
Asso. Merger (9-8)	175	12	0
INDUSTRIES			
Burma (7-8)	386	4	0
Belapur (14)	217	0	0
Shivrajpur (3-8)	54	0	0
Scindia Steam	14	11	6
Pre. Construction (4)	83	4	0
Tata Chemical	9	4	6
Tata Oil (2)	33	8	0
Br. India Corporation (0-12)	9	8	6
Indian Copper (1/4 1 /4)	3	6	6
Alcock (11)	275	0	0
Wimco (8-8)	209	6	0
ELECTRIC SHARES			
Tata Hydro (3)	146	0	0
Andhra Valley (30)	1380	0	0
Tata Power (29)	1495	0	0

CASH SECTION

Elphinstone (4)	42	0	0
Phoenix (10) XD	132	8	0
Indian Mfg.	3300	0	0
Kurla (7-8)	101	4	0
Colaba (4)	71	4	0
New City (15)	165	0	0
Minerva (6)	89	0	0
Bradbury (100)	600	0	0
Bharat (2)	21	4	0
Mysore (4)	141	4	0
Modal Mills (7-8)	150	0	0
Dawn (6)	59	8	0
Laxmi (10)	578	12	0
Vishnu Cotton (3)	158	12	0
Western (160)	3300	0	0
Sholapur	2650	0	0
Sassoon Cotton (0-12)	20	12	0
Hindustan Mills (160)	3300	0	0
Tata Mills (4)	43	8	0
Ahmedabad Adv. (10)	136	4	0
Sassoon Silk (2)	27	8	0
New United Mills (1)	19	13	0
Madhusudan B (1)	21	0	0
Shrinivas Mills (17-8)	172	8	0
Raja Bahadur (4)	53	0	0
Berar	280	0	0
Victoria Mills	220	0	0
ELECTRIC (CASH)			
Ahmedabad Elec. (1-8) XD	108	12	0
Ahmedabad New	106	14	0
Surat Electric (1-8)	117	8	0
Broach (0-5)	6	1	0
Amalgamated (0-8)	11	6	0
Nagpur Elec. (1-12)	27	0	0
Poona Elec. Supply	126	4	0
Bombay Suburban (4)	123	12	0
BANK SHARES			
Imperial Bank (40)	1775	0	0
Imperial New (10)	440	0	0
Central New (1-8)	65	0	0
Central New (1-8)	66	8	0
Bank of India (3)	154	12	0
Union (0-5-6)	6	11	6
Baroda (8-8)	114	4	0
Dena Bank (1-8)	35	8	0
United Com. (2)	36	0	0
Jaipur Bank (1-6)	18	8	0
Hindustan Com.	16	0	0
Mysore Bank (3)	290	0	0
Eastern Bank (0-10-9)	750	0	0
INSURANCE SHARES			
Oriental (12)	4750	0	0
Empire (10)	450	0	0
New India (2)	42	0	0
Jupiter (0-8)	8	2	0
Vulcan (0-12)	11	6	0
Indian Mercantile (2-8)	37	8	0
Universal (0-6)	7	15	0
B.I.G. (1)	13	8	0
Neptune	4	14	0
Industrial and Prud.	24	12	0
New Great	16	4	0
All-India General	2	12	0
RAILWAY SHARES			
C. P. (2-3)	95	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES			
Steamer (10)	34	12	0
Bom. Burma New (3)	148	12	0
Burma Petrol	0	13	6
Mackenzie (6)	76	0	0
Port Canning (1-8)	21	0	0
Kemp and Co. (20)	265	0	0
Zandu Pharmacy (6)	77	8	0
Indian Invest Trust (4-8)	70	0	0
Dharamsey Chem. (4+1)	53	0	0
Mukund Iron	4	0	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	10	0	0
Alembic (8)	105	0	0
Supreme Industries	75	0	0
Bombay Uganda	54	0	0
Indian Cement (1937)	28	0	0
Walchandnagar Ind. (14)	136	4	0
United Motor	39	8	0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	740	0	0
Gujerat Motor	11	0	0
Sardar Carbonic	270	0	0
Harvey Press	370	0	0
Estrella Batteries	30	4	0
National Rayon	57	4	0
Bombay Cycle	16	8	0
Jost Co	82	0	0
Digvijay Cement	72	0	0
Phalton (8) XD	89	0	0
Polson	111	0	0
Killick Industry	146	0	0
Killick New	81	8	0
PREFERENCE SHARES			
Tata Steel 1st (6)	176	4	0
Bengal Steel	104	12	0
Indian Iron	106	8	0
Andhra Valley (7)	1157	8	0
Tata Power (7-8)	1255	0	0
Hydro Elec. (7)	122	8	0
Bombay Steamer (6)	281	4	0
Central India (5)	505	0	0
Svadeshi Mills	110	0	0
Vishnu Mills (5)	583	12	0
Laxmi	245	0	0
New Great Mills (5-8)	185	0	0
Podar Mills (4)	80	0	0
Bradbury Mills (7)	303	2	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	95	0	0
Surat Elec. (3-4)	127	8	0
Pre. Con. 1st	98	4	0
Pre. Con. 2nd	93	0	0
Pre Con. 3rd	5	6	0
Amalgamated (5-8)	105	8	0
Walchandnagar (7)	....		
Tata Chemical (3)	121	14	0
Jupiter	9	14	0
Supreme	92	8	0
Meyer	95	0	0
Mackenzie First	90	0	0
Mackenzie Second	80	0	0
Ahmedabad Advance	113	12	0
Mysore Mill	36	0	0
Standard	99	0	0
Madhusudan	12	0	0
Khatau	82	8	0
Morarji	76	0	0
National Rayon	73	0	0
Hume Pipe	64	0	0
Polson	85	0	0
DEBENTURES			
Andhra 1952	100	0	0
Scindia	95	8	0
B. Steamer 1959 (4-8)	97	0	0
Tata Power 1951	100	0	0
Walchandnagar (4)	105	0	0
Tata Mills	101	0	0
Locomotive	100	12	0
OUTSIDE SHARES			
New Victoria Mills	1	8	0
New Victoria Pref.	3	12	0
Gold Mohur (20)	162	8	0
New Kaiser Hind	107	8	0
Indian Iron	99	8	0
Sajjan Mills	56	4	0
Osmanshahi (6-8)	85	0	0
Ajamshanj (6)	65	0	0
Air Services	2	10	0
Air India	41	0	0
Air-India International	59	0	0
Bharat Line (3)	81	0	0
Hind Motor	4	0	0
Walchand Motor	36	0	0
Indian Steam	5	12	0
Ralli Ord.	81	0	0
Ralli Pref.	87	0	0
Tata Loco	88	0	0

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Nov. 15.

120 D. Ready Japan	4	0	0
150 D. Ready Japan	4	4	0
120 D. Ready Italy	3	15	0
150 D. Ready Italy	3	7	6
150 D. Box Nov. opening	666		
150 D. Box Nov. Highest	668		
150 D. Box Nov. Lowest	664		
150 D. Box Nov. Close	664		
150 D. Box Dec. opening	668		
150 D. Box Dec. Highest	670		
150 D. Box Dec. Lowest	666		
150 D. Box Dec. Close	666		
2/40 Staple Dec. Lowest	654		
2/40 Staple Nov. Highest	668		
2/40 Staple Nov. Lowest	662		
2/40 Staple Nov. Close	662		
2/40 Staple Dec. opening	654		
2/40 Staple Dec. Highest	660		
2/40 Stapl eDec. Lowest	654		
2/40 Staple Nov. Close	656		

Egyptian Cotton

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 14.

KARNAK: Nov 59.65—150, Jan 61.25—95, Mar 63.50—125, May 65.20—125.

ASHMOUNI: Dec 52.35—160, Feb. 53.80—165, Apr 55.05—170, Jun 56.30—175.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Nov. 15

		Rs	a
2½ % Loan 1954	..	98	6
2½ % Loan 1955	..	98	6
2½ % Loan 1961	..	90	6
2¾ % Loan 1960	..	93	6
2¾ % Loan 1962	..	91	4
2¾ % Loan 1976	..	82	12
3 % Loan 1953-55	..	100	2
3 % Loan 1957	..	98	11
3 % Loan 1958	..	98	4
3 % Loan 1959-61	..	96	3
3 % Loan 1963-65	..	92	9
3 % Loan 1964	..	92	8
3 % Loan 1966-68	..	90	3
3 % Loan 1970-75	..	87	10
3 % Loan 1986 or later	..	82	14
3½ % Loan 1954-59*	..	100	4
4 % Loan 1960-70	..	101	3
4½ % Loan 1955-60	..	103	6
4½ % Loan 1958-68*	..	105	0
3 % Bom Govt. Loan 1955		98	8
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1956		98	8
3 % Bom Govt. Loan 1958		97	4
3 % Bom Govt. Loan 1960		94	8
3 % Bom Govt. Loan 1962		92	4
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1955		98	4
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1959		96	0
3 % Mad Govt. Loan 1960		94	4
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan 1955		98	4
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan 1960		94	4
3½ % Bom. Municipal	1965	91	0
3½ % Bom. Municipal	1977	85	0
3½ % Bom. Municipal	1979	85	0
3½ % Bombay	1962	97	12
3½ % W. Bengal	1962	97	8
3½ % Madras	1962	97	8
3½ % U. P.	1962	97	8
3¾ % M. P.	1962	97	4
3¾ % Bom. Municipal	1966	96	0
4 % Bombay 1964	..	99	15
4 % W. Bengal 1964	..	99	12
4 % Madras 1964	..	99	10
4 % U. P. 1964	..	99	4
4 % Bom. Municipal	1964	97	13
4 % Bom. Port Trust	1974	97	8
4 % Bom. Municipal	1974	97	8
5 % Bom. Municipal	1959	105	0
6 % Bom. Municipal	1954	104	0

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Nov. 15.

The local bullion market was quietly steady today with limited business. In view of large arrivals and limited offtake it is difficult for bulls to push up prices.

At the opening forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 154/2 and improved at Rs. 154/4 but later declined at Rs. 153/14 on moderate liquidation. Ready Silver was quoted annas five under forward at Rs. 153/9.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 82/- and after advancing at Rs. 82/2 declined at Rs. 81/14. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 82/2 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 60/4.

Later Silver declined at Rs. 153|8 and Gold after declining at Rs. 81|2 advanced at Rs. 82|2. Silver arrivals were 43 to 44 Bars and the offtake was 6 to 7 Bars. Gold arrivals were 7 to 8 thousand tolas and the offtake was 4 to 5 thousand tolas. Closing quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	153	2	0
Forward	153	8	0
Ready Gold	81	14	0
Forward	81	14	0

Produce Market

BOMBAY, Nov. 15.

The Produce market was quiet today with a limited turnover. Groundnuts Khandesh were quoted at Rs. 34. Castorseeds May delivery were placed at Rs. 127-4. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS			
Bold D. J.	30	8	0
Khandesh New	34	0	0
Bold Ready	33	8	0
Groundnut Oil Railway Receipts	17	8	0
December	16	5	0
January	16	1	0
LINSEEDS			
Bold Ready delivery	27	4	0
Satna small ready	25	8	0
Oil	15	4	0
CASTORSEEDS OIL			
May	127	4	0
Ready Madras quality	32	0	0
Oil First pressure	19	6	0
Oil Bazar quality	18	4	0

Castorseeds Quotations

BOMBAY, Nov. 15.

May delivery	
Opening	126|8
Highest	128
Lowest	125
Close	126|4

Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15.

The market ruled quiet but steady and only a limited business was put through round all sections. Following are today's final transactions upto 1 p.m.:-

SECURITIES: Three per cent loan 1957 98|12|6; Three per cent loan 1958 98|3, Three per cent loan 1970|75 87|- CT.

BANKS: United India 4|-.

COALS: Amalgamated Coal fields 25|4, East India 21|- CT.

JUTES: Bally 179|-, Howrah 26|7, Kamaratty 239|-, Barnagore, 186|-, India 147|.

ENGINEERINGS: Braithwait and Co. 10|1, Indian Iron 25|8, Kumardhubi Eng. 7|12, Marshalls 6|13, Textile Machinery 4|8 .

MISCELLANEOUS: Burma Mines Annas fourteen India Copper 3|5, Nonferrous Metal annas twelve Sone Valley Cement 6|11 B.I. Corpn 9|9, Dunlop Rubber 29|10, Indian National Air 2|9, Rallis India Ltd. 78|-, India Steamship 5|10, Martin Burn Pref 100|-, National Tobacco Pref 79|8 CT.

SUGARS: Balrampur 7|9, Carree and Co. 6|4.

TEAS: Hantapora 114| Jutilibari 9|-, Modaleah 2|5, Sapoi 9|12.

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, Nov. 15.

MILLS

Apollo 2-11
Bharat 21 21-4
B. Dyeing 344-6 45 42-8 43-2
Bradbury Pref. 303-2
C. India 150 51 48-8
C. India Pref 505
Century 238-8 36-8 37-8 36-8
Gokak 196
I. U. Defd 1-11
I. U. Ord 8-10-6 8-9-6 8-10-6
Indore 81-4
Kohinoor 259-8 60-12 58-12 59-8 59
New Great 145-8 46 45-8
Simplex 164
Shrinivas 172-8
Standard 242-8
Svadeshi 237 37-8 36-4
Tata Mill 43-8
Vishnu 158-12
C. P. Railway 95
B. Steam 34-12
Scindia 14-12 14-14 14-11 14-11-6

BANKS

Baroda 114-4
Central 64-12 65
Imperial 1775
Imperial P. Paid 440
Union 6-11-6
U. Commercial 35-12 36

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad 107-13 8-1
Suburban 123-12
Hydro 146
Power 1495
B.I.G. 13-8
Vulcan 11-6

STEELS

B. Steel 21-4-6 21-1
I. Iron 26-12 26-6 26-6-6
Tata Defd 1670 72-8 61-4 63-12 62-8
Tata Ord 296-8 98 95-12 96-12
Tata 1st Pref 176-4
Tata 2nd Pref 128-4

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 275
A. Cement 177 76 76-8 75 75-
Belapur 217
B. B. Old 386-4 87-8 85-4
B.I.C. 9-8-6
Dharamsey 53
I. Copper 3-6-6 3-6-9 3-6-6
Rayon Pref 72
P. Construction 83-8 83-4 84
Shivrajpur 54
Tata Chemical 9-5 9-4-6
Tata Oil 33-8
Walchandnagar 136-4

SPECIAL

Ahmedabad Elec. New 106-4 6
Ahmedabad Elec. Right 0-3-0
Killick Industries P. P. 81-8

INDIA LEAGUE GREETS NEHRU

'Man Of Vision' Says Kher

LONDON, Nov. 15 (PTI): The India League in Britain yesterday celebrated the 63rd birthday of India's Prime Minister, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru at Conway Hall where a large gthering was addressed by the Indian High Commissioner in London, Mr. B. G. Kher.

Miss Monica Whatley, a British campaigner for the freedom of colonial people was the chairman.

Mr. Kher described Mr. Nehru as a man of "great vision, tremendous courage and unsurpassed boldness who carried a heavier burden than any of his contemporary Prime Ministers."

He felt that as a great internationalist, Mr. Nehru was fighting for all the enslaved and oppressed peoples of the world who look to him for guidance and inspiration.

Mr. Kher said Mr. Nehru had studied the independence movements of foreign countries and had told the Indian people that their struggle for freedom was not an isolated strugle against foreign rule but was part of world struggle against the forces of oppression and domination.

The High Commissioner said that as a true heir of Mahatma Gandhi Mr. Nehru was serving not only India but the entire humanity.

Prof. Codrington, a British promoter of Indian art praised Mr. Nehru's simplicity and said "This unique quality of Mr. Nehru has made him the friend of the ordinary man who understands and adores him."

Miss Whatley said that Mr. Nehru was the greatest spiritual force of the present time and the exploited peoples of world turned to him for guidance.

A message on behalf of the India League was sent to Mr. Nehru extending to him "warmest greetings and felicitations" on his 63rd birthday and praying that he may continue to serve the cause of humanity and peace.

LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS

Entrance Examination To Be Held In India

NEW DELHI, Nov. 15.

The Academic Board of the London School of Economics and Political Science, London, have decided to hold the Entrance Examination in India on Tuesday, February 7, 1953, for the convenience of Indian students who want to go to the U.K. and study in the School their first degree courses. The Examination will consist of one paper only lasting three hours, and will combine the features of the English and General Knowledge papers of previous years. The entry fee for the examination is 30 shillings. The last date for the receipt of applications is January 1, 1953.

Applications for the purpose giving full details of qualifications with fees should be sent direct to the Overseas Students Committee of Academic Board of the School which grants permission to the students to enter the examination.

The examinations are expected to be held at various University centres.

Sreeramulu's Condition Is Critical

MADRAS, Nov. 15 (PTI). The general condition of Mr. Potti Sreeramulu, a follower of Swami Sitaram on a fast unto death for an early achievement of the Andhra State, has entered the stage of crisis, according to a bulletin issued by a Medical Board which examined him today — the 28th day of the fast.

Bombay Favours Decontrol

BUT STOCKS MUST BE ASSURED, SAYS CHAVAN

SANGLI, Nov. 15 (PTI): Mr. Y. B. Chavan, Bombay's Minister of Supply said at Nimni village, 20 miles from Sangli, that the Bombay Government favoured the decontrol of foodgrains if they were assured of sufficient stocks and free movement of foodgrains in the country. This he said, was necessitated by the fact that Bombay was a deficit state.

Replying to a question about the reservation of dhotis and saris for the handloom weaver, he expressed the opinion that something must be done in the matter to relieve the distress of the handloom weaver in the days of "slump and unemployment."

Later, laying the foundation of a bridge at Nimni village, on the river Verala, he urged the people to devote all their energies to constructive work. The bridge which is estimated to cost Rs. 3 lakhs would facilitate rural traffic in the area.

WAR GRATUITIES AND POST-WAR CREDITS

The Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay, in a press note, states: It has been intimated by the Military Adviser to the U.K. High Commission, War Office, London, through the Headquarters, the Ex-services Association India, New Delhi, that the final date on which War Gratuities and Post War Credits of Service Pay can be claimed in respect of service in the Army during the 1939-45 War is January 1, 1953. After that date no further claims will be accepted.

Most of the claims, which may be properly made have been submitted already and dealt with. Men and women who wish to claim should do so before the closing the date giving particulars of rank, official number, etc., to the address shown below:

U. K. Troops:— Officers—to the Officers-in-Charge, Army Pay Office, Officers' Accounts, 339, Stockport Road, Longsight, Manchester 13.

Other Rank:—To the Officer-in-Charge, Central.

Moribund Accounts Office, Droitwich, Worcestchire.

The ex-servicemen or other civilian organisations who are eligible should claim money due to them from the above mentioned Officers immediately.

ELECTIONS TO LABOUR "SHADOW CABINET"

LONDON, Nov. 15 (PTI-Reuter): Next Wednesday's elections to Labour's "Shadow Cabinet"—the Party's Parliamentary front-bench are to be by a system of proportional representation.

The new voting system was accepted by a meeting of Labour members of Parliament last night.

There are over 60 candidates for the twelve elected seats of the Shadow Cabinet.

H.V. KAMATH DETAINED BY GREEK POLICE

Incident During Tour

NAGPUR, Nov. 15 (PTI). Mr. H. V. Kamath, former member of Parliament, who is now in Nagpur told pressmen, alleged that during his recent European tour while he was suggesting near Athens on October 28 last, he was marched off to a police station and detained there by the Greek police for some time. His passport and visa were examined by one police officer after another and apparently they were so ignorant that for a long time, they could not make head or tail of it.

KITE FLYING CONTEST

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 15 (PTI). The Municipality of Gadaywara, a town about 60 miles from here, has offered a silver kite for the winner of kite flying contests being held here from November 12.

There are in all thirty ties and every day ten contests are held.

COTTON IMPORTS

Government Allows Five Lakh Bales

NEW DELHI, Nov. 15 (PTI). The Government of India have decided to allow a total of five lakh bales of 400 lbs. each of cotton, not less than 1-1/16 inch staple, to be imported between January and June, 1953, both from dollar and non-dollar areas.

The quantity is inclusive of the imports for shipment up to the end of June 1953, announced by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports, Bombay, on October 6.

He will also announce shortly the procedure of licensing in respect of the new five lakh bales. "Pending this announcement," a press note stated, "importers are free to bid at the auctions which are due to be held in east Africa in the very near future."

The Government of India have also decided to allow outstanding licences for the import of USA cotton to be extended for shipment up to June 30, 1953. These importers will not count against the five lakh bales announced today. Such outstanding licences may also be converted into licences for equivalent quantities of cotton to be imported from areas other than the USA. No facilities for dollar remittances for the payment of any compensation will be given if the importer exercises his option to get the shipment postponed or to get it from a country other than the USA.

SALES TAX ON YARNS

Cotton Yarns Exempted From Tax

In order to remove any possible misunderstanding, the Government desires to make it clear that sales of cotton yarn are exempted from the sales tax.

The sales of silk yarn, artificial silk yarn, staple fibre yarn and woollen yarn are subject to the sales tax of three pies in the rupee on the first stage of sale in this State on or after November 1, 1952.

Controlled Prices Of Wire

NEW DELHI, Nov. 15. Consequent on the fall in the price of spelter, the controlled selling prices of galvanised, telegraph, signal and barbed wire produced by Messrs. Indian Steel and Wire Products Ltd., have been reduced with effect from November 15, 1952. The reduction in price is Rs. 114 per ton in the case of tested wire and Rs. 68 per ton for untested wire.

A Notification on the subject has been published in a Gazette of India (Extraordinary), dated November 15, 1952.

FRENCH INDIA TO CHECK SMUGGLING

NAGAPATTINAM, Nov. 15 (PTI): For the first time in history, French Indian guards are now appearing along the French-India frontier. All along the French Indian authorities were paying no attention to the systematic smuggling of foreign goods into the Union territory and of narcotics into their own. Prevention of smuggling was hitherto the headache only of Indian Union Customs and Excise Department.

Now, the French Indian authorities have begun to watch the frontier to prevent smuggling of paddy and rice into the Indian Union territory from the Karaikal settlement, where the prices are considerably lower. French Indian authorities are reported to have already seized some bags of paddy which were sought to be taken to the Union territory.

RENT REDUCTION FOR SHOP-KEEPERS

THANA, Saturday (H.S.): The shop-keepers, near Prabhat Talkies, were successful in getting their rents reduced to Rs. 23 by applying in the Civil Courts, Thana, stating that the rent of Rs. 60 paid by them till now for each shop was exorbitant. These shops were situated in the tenements, owned by Shri Bhausahib Lombar, former President of the Thana Municipality. It is learnt that Shri Lombar intends to file an appeal against this reduction in rents, granted by the Thana Civil Courts.

India Will Not Export Coffee Without Surplus

BANGALORE, Nov. 15 (PTI). The Government of India is not likely to export coffee to foreign countries in 1953 unless there is surplus left over and above the internal requirements, it is learnt here today.

This year Government exported 2,000 tons to United Kingdom, France, Netherlands and other continental countries from the 1951-52 crop.

The 1952-53 crop is estimated at 22,000 tons as against an internal consumption of about 25,000-tons. The current crop field is better than last year's by about two-thousand tons.

The new crop has already started coming into the Indian Coffee Board Pool and the bulk quantity is expected to be delivered during January-February next year.

Goods Entering French Colonies

LANDING TAX MAY BE LEVIED

VILLIPURAM, Nov. 15 (PTI). All goods entering French Indian ports, for which there is no specific import duty at present may be required from January 1, 1953 to pay a "landing tax" of three per cent, which is double the general import duty levied upon them.

Specific import duties are now levied on certain goods like gold, silver, diamonds, sugar and alcohol. The new tax is estimated to yield a revenue of Rs. 14½ lakhs to the French Indian exchequer during 1953.

The tax was voted by the French India Representatives Assembly during its recent session and has since been submitted to the Government of France for approval.

HEDGE TRADING IN COTTON

NEW DELHI, Nov. 15: The Government of India have decided to permit the resumption of hedge trading in cotton with effect from December 15, 1952, if conditions are favourable then. They are in consultation with the Government of Bombay and the East Indian Cotton Association with regard to the terms on which hedge trading can be permitted and the safeguards which will be necessary under existing conditions before resumption of hedge trading can be allowed.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, Nov. 15 (PTI-Reuter): Credit conditions in London's Money Market were mostly difficult throughout the past week. There was heavy outside calling in of funds and fresh money was in keen demand throughout the period with the result that the authorities were called upon to smooth out the flow of credit on very occasion.

Bank of England return disclosed that active note circulation increased around three million Sterling while bankers deposits increased by about ten and half million Sterling.

Applications for 240 million Sterling of treasury bills totalled 342,470,000 Sterling. 240 millions were allotted at an average rate of forty-seven Shillings 7.94 pence per cent. Next week 240 million Sterling worth of treasury bills will be offered.

Karachi Markets

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Nov. 15.

Cotton Nov|Dec. 289-F rollers 71|-, NT 70|-, LSS 68|-, Fourf 64|8, Desi Sind 61|8, Desi Punjabs 54|55.

Market easier, owing upcountry commission houses selling and restricted export enquiry. Arrivals from upcountry are increasing and stocks accumulation is feared within next few weeks if present poor state of export demand continues.

Cottonseeds 7|6, Gold 82|12.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Nov. 14: Cotton futures Friday opened lower and remained under pressure to the close. Open contracts in December at the start of the trading Friday totalled 552,000 bales. Sellers also mentioned a slightly lower estimate on domestic consumption.

Prices opened off one to fifteen points lower. There after they took the line of least resistance on the downside with general liquidation at the close uncovering stop loss orders. Final prices were off 7 to 44 points.

Following are day's prices:

	Open	High	Low	Close
SPOT				35.65
Dec.	35.60	35.67	35.27	35.31
Mar.	36.06	36.16	35.85	35.85
May	36.29	36.35	36.12	36.13
July	36.10	36.20	36.01	36.02
Oct.	34.75	34.80	34.65	34.74
Dec.	34.75	34.78	34.73	34.74
Mar.	34.82	34.82	34.75	34.74
May	34.80	34.68	34.68	34.68
NEW ORLEANS				
SPOT				34.70
Dec.	35.61	35.67	35.35	35.32
Mar.	35.07	36.14	35.82	35.83
May	36.30	36.31	36.10	36.10
July	36.08	36.17	35.98	36.08
Oct.	34.77	34.80	34.67	34.69
Dec.		34.78	34.73	34.34
Mar.		34.82	34.73	34.74
May				34.74

NEW YORK STOCK MARKETS

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (UPA): Sharp losses in oils and wide moves either way in rails featured the irregular Stock market trading Friday Stocks generally moved narrowly on light turnover with heavy sales in a few issues boosting the volume to the best in the week.

Dealings totalled 1,700,000 shares and of the 1,139 issues traded 449 advanced, 427 declined and 263 remained unchanged. Single block sales of the Beguit mining of 14,000 among other large lots boosted the dealings in the last hour and a half. Oils losses ranged to over three reflecting lowered Texas oil allowable for December. Steels firmed. Motors gained slightly in averages. Rails dipped 11 cents, utilities 11 cents, industrials 73 cents higher.

Curb trading was in 380,000 shares while the turnover in bonds was to the value of dol. 5,674,000.

UNITED STATES STEEL

United States steel opened 37-1/4 moved to 37-3/4 and close at 38-1/8 Friday

NEW YORK COPRA

Copra on the New York market was quoted Friday at dol. 195 per short ton nominal and coconut oil at 14½ cents per pound asked.

IF COTTON PRICES TOUCH THE FLOOR

NEW DELHI, Nov. 15 (PTI): If cotton prices touch the floor during the current cotton season, Government of India will intervene to support the floor prices, it was authoritatively reaffirmed here today.

This guarantee, however, does not apply to those varieties of cotton for which floor prices have not been fixed.

Ahmedabad Stock Exchange

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 15.

Ahmedabad Stock Exchange closing quotations:—

Calico 280, Ambika 285, Arvind 689, Deferred 1665, New Shoroks 506-8, Atul 95.

Calico opened 279-8, High 280-8, closed 280. Ambika opened 286, low 284, closed 285. Arvind opened 687, high 691, closed 689. Deferred opened 1,672, high 1,674, low 1,662, closed 1,665. Atul opened 94-8, high 96, closed 95.

Tone of Deferred was weak but that of mill shares was steady.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.

New York Cotton Market was closed today.

Tata Deferred at 9 p. m. Rs. 1662-8|65-0.

U. N. IS INCITING NON-WHITES

Malan's Allegation

ODENDAALSRUST, Nov. 15 (PTI-Reuter): South Africa's Prime Minister Daniel Malan said here last night his government would accept the Appeal Court's ruling on Thursday that the new High Court of Parliament was invalid.

Dr. Malan told a public meeting that next year's general elections would be held with Cape coloured voters on the same roll.

But he said the matter would be taken to a higher appeal—in April next year, when the general election would be held. The electorate would be asked to give the government a mandate to take steps to place the sovereignty of parliament beyond doubt.

The precise nature of these steps, he said, would be announced later.

SOVEREIGN PARLIAMENT

Dr. Malan said that the parliamentary session due to begin in January 23 would be short.

Then the desirability of having a sovereign parliament free from a testing right by the courts could be placed before the people.

If the government was returned to power it would take steps to place the sovereignty of parliament beyond any doubt.

Dr. Malan said the steps contemplated to place the sovereignty of parliament beyond doubt would be placed before the electorate and the electorate would be asked for a mandate for those steps.

Referring to recent rioting in various towns, Dr. Malan said the first duty of the government was to maintain law and order and to protect human life and property.

That was being done and the government would continue to do so.

AIMED AT WHITES

Dr. Malan said the disturbances had occurred in predominantly English-speeking and United Party areas. This showed the movement was aimed not against Nationalist or against Afrikaner but against the white man. The same applied to the disturbances in Kenya, one thousand or more miles away Dr. Malan said.

The United Party is South Africa's opposition party.

Dr. Malan said the United Nations, by its attitude towards South Africa's domestic affairs was deliberately causing unrest among non-whites in South Africa.

THE UNITED NATIONS WAS INCITING NON - WHITES AGAINST THE LAWFUL GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNTRY. THE UNITED NATIONS WAS NOT CARRYING OUT THE FIRST OBJECT OF ITS MISSION — PRESERVATION OF PEACE. ON THE CONTRARY, IT WAS INCITING UNREST AND REVOLUTION IN SOME COUNTRIES.

Apartheid was not suppression. It was just to non-whites and just to whites, he said.

CAMPAIGN OF DEFIANCE

Dr. Malan said disturbances in the Union were a direct result of a campaign of defiance against alleged discriminatory laws organised among non-Europeans by the African National Congress and South African Indian Congress under an "Action Committee".

He said another thing behind the disturbances was Communist activities. The third factor contributing to the causes of the defiance campaign and disturbances in the Union was an appeal by Mr. Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister, to Indians in the Union to embark on a passive resistance campaign and to enlist the support of natives.

There were indications that the United Nations was on the down grade. The time would come when it would have to revise its policy or it would collapse and find a dishonourable grave he said.

Replying to a United Party demand for an inquiry into the disturbances, Dr. Malan said such a Commission of Inquiry would be contrary to all legal principles. A number of people had been arrested and criminally charged. They would appear in Court soon.

FERRY BOAT CAPSIZES: TWO DROWNED

DIBRUGARH, Nov. 15 (PTI: Two persons are believed to have been drowned when a ferry boat capsized in the Brahmaputra with twentyone passengers on board at Nagakhelia, about three miles from here early yesterday morning.

Some of the passengers swam ashore and others were rescued by a police rescue party sent from here. Two of the passengers and the boat remain untraced.

FIVE KILLED IN SHIP COLLISION

NORFOLK, (Virginia), Nov. 15 (UPI-AFP): Five men were killed and seven injured when the U S. military transport ship "Ruchamkin" collided with the oil tanker "Washington" off the Virginia Coast during an amphibious exercise yesterday.

FIRE EXCHANGED WITH SMUGGLERS

AMRITSAR, Nov. 15 (UPI): A report of exchange of fire between two alleged smugglers and a night patrol of customs has been received from the border. Police has arrested two persons, Ajit Singh and Karam Singh under Section 307 I.P.C. in this connection.

It is stated that the night patrol party of customs officials saw two persons riding on a mare coming from the Pakistan side. When they were challenged they opened fire. Customs officials also returned the fire. Those two persons left the mare and escaped. They were arrested afterwards from a village.
guilty".

MR. HIRAY'S PROMISE

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. B. S. Hiray, Bombay's Minister for Revenue and Agriculture, told a public meeting at Khilegaon in Bijapur District that the Government was considering measures for a permanent insurance against recurring scarcity in the State.

He added that in those areas where it was not possible to undertake major irrigation works, recourse would be taken to bunding and minor irrigation works.

He also assured that work would be provided to the unemployed wherever it was needed.

GOLD SMUGGLERS IN SWITZERLAND

GENEVA, Nov. 15 (PTI-Reuter):—Swiss customs police have uncovered a gang of gold smugglers, who they estimate have handled more than one million Swiss francos (23,000 sterling) worth of gold coins since they began operating.

Two Geneva businessmen have so far been arrested.

DEPOSITORS TO CONFER

The Second session of the Depositors' Conference will be held at Blavatsky Lodge near French Bridge today (Sunday) at 8 a.m., writes Mr. V. G. Patwardhan, Secretary of the Conference.

After the morning session of the conference which will continue till 11 a.m. there will be an afternoon session from 3 p.m. onward. The conference will discuss many important problems facing the depositors. Mr. R. A. Jahagirdar, will preside over the conference.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

Arrangements Being Made

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Elaborate arrangements are being made by the Government of Bombay for the Regional Conference on free and Compulsory Education in South-East Asia and the Pacific to be held in the city from December 12 to December 23.

The conference which is sponsored by the UNESCO will be attended by about 60 delegates and observers and educational experts from various countries including India, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Ceylon, Australia, Cambodia, etc. Several officials of the Bombay Government are busy making arrangements for their hotel accommodations, reception and transport.

During the conference an exhibition will also be organised in the Council Hall, which will be specially decorated for the purpose.

The Government of India will play the host to the delegates while their comforts and conveniences will be looked after by the Bombay Government.

A meeting of some of the Bombay Government officials will be held on November 17 to finalise the arrangements for the conference.

TWO CITY MILLS TO CLOSE

BOMBAY, Saturday: About 4,000 workers of two textile mills in the city will be thrown out of employment from January 1, 1953, it is reliably learnt today.

As a result of accumulation of stocks the Management of these two mills want to close down the mills. The workers have been served with notices.

Movie Times Case Compounded

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. K. J. Khambatta, agreed to compound the cases against Mr. B. K. Karanjia, Editor of the Movie Times, Bombay film weekly, on Friday, for alleged publication of defamatory articles against Mr. Jankidas, a film actor and well known cyclist and Mrs. Shakuntala Jankidas, his wife.

Mr. Karanjia offered to "withdraw unreservedly all allegation" and publish the apology on front page of the issue of his paper on November 21 or 28.

Mr. and Mrs. Jankidas had separately filed two complaints against the accused, who, according to the complaint had in the inaugural issue of the paper on November 18 1949 charged them with committing robbery, assault, forgery, profiteering and decoit."

Kajur Trees Tapped In Bulsar Village

SURAT, Nov. 15 (PTI): Armed police raiding Vasann village in Bulsar Taluka found seventy-eight Kajur trees tapped for toddy.

Police seized ten maunds of toddy from the pots tied to these trees.

Sixteen persons including three women have been arrested in this connection.

The police raid lasted for eighteen hours.

Brutal Murder

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dadu Hari Sondulkar a 45-year-old resident of a building in Kitchen Garden Lane, Central Bombay was brutally murdered last night. His body was picked up by the police from his room. It was lying in a pool of blood.

Although it is not known who committed the offence, according to a neighbour of the deceased, a person was seen entering the room of Sondulkar last night. A little after the man left the place the murder was detected. So far no arrest has been made in this connection but the police expect to bag the culprit soon.

The cause is also not known.

Speeding Up River Valley Projects

(Continued from Page 3)

ful to retain about 50 per cent. of them on a long term basis or even permanently. Efforts should also be made to appoint retired engineers, with ripe experience, to the Commission. It may not be practicable or advisable to recruit such retired engineers, by open advertisement, and we suggest that recruitment of such engineers should be made, by selection, associating in the selection the Union Public Service Commission, to avoid possible allegations of favouritism, nepotism, etc.

SELECTION OF PERSONNEL

We would also recommend that for all lower categories of posts such as Estimators, Draftsmen, Clerks, etc., definite recruitment rules prescribing the method of recruitment, qualifications and other conditions of service should be framed, and that the selection of personnel for initial appointments should be made by special Committees to be set up for the purpose.

The recognised methods of carrying out work are (1) departmentally, i.e., by the employment of daily labour, (2) by piece work agreement, and (3) by an agreement which specifies the quantity of work and the time within which it is to be done. The first method is generally adopted in cases where no contractors are available. Under the second method, the piece worker merely agrees to execute a specified work at specified rates without reference to quantity or time. The piece worker possesses little professional knowledge and capital and usually employs no supervisory staff. The piece work system or the work order system, as it is generally called, is primarily suitable for small jobs. Large works for which detailed drawings, designs and bills of quantities are required, are generally carried out after call for tenders, and on agreements which state the quantity to be done, the time within which it is to be completed, and penalties for non-completion of work in time or not up-to specifications. As the last mentioned types of agreements bind the parties more fully and are less open to charge of favouritism, because they are entered into after a public call for tenders, lay down a specific time limit within which the work is to be completed and help also to utilise the resources at the command of the large construction firms, it follows that the method of execution of work on the basis of these agreements is more economical and suitable for works of magnitude.

PIECE-WORK

We were informed that in several of the river valley projects, work was being mainly carried out by piece-work. We understand that at Hirakud the Divisional Officers have power to issue work-orders on piece-work agreements up to Rs. 2 lakhs.

We are strongly opposed to this system, for various reasons. The piece-work system has the result of making contractors very largely dependent on junior officers of the Public Works Department, as the piece-work agreement is liable to termination summarily at the discretion of these officers. On the other hand, the contract system helps to utilise the resources at the command of professionally qualified contractors; encourages the expansion of these resources to the advantage of national interests; enables the application of quality tests; binds the contractor to the fulfilment of definite conditions including the time-schedule, and throws up rates on a dynamically competitive basis, which makes for an automatic correction of an otherwise halting schedule of rates. This system has been practised as one of universal application, that has stood the test of time. In all cases, works costing above Rs. 7,500 (Rs. 25,000 in the case of earth-works) should therefore, be awarded on contract system after calling for tenders. Other works costing not less than Rs. 2,000 might be given out after calling for quotations from the local contractors, but this should also be done, only after giving proper publicity in the form of quotations in all the local offices. For applying these limits, works should not be split up except under the authority of the Chief Engineer.

We consider that in the case of river valley projects and other major projects, a Works Committee is essential. This organisation should consist of a Chairman and two members. The Chairman should be a person with extensive administrative experience, while one of the members should be the Chief Engineer of the Project and the other a Financial Adviser of the same standing as the Chief Engineer. This organisation should be located at the site of the Project, as obviously it cannot be expected to function from the headquarters. Adequate powers should be delegated to this body, so that it may be able to function effectively.'

WOBBLING

It is regretted that, although the Estimates Committee had made its report in March 1952 and its views have since been largely endorsed by the Seth Kasturbhai Committee, the Government's mind still remains undecided. The Minister in charge, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda has been the principal advocate of public co-operation with the execution of the Five-Year Plan. How can he hope to enthuse public support, when his own Ministry has so far flouted public demand that the consulting engineer to the Government, the Chairman of the Water Irrigation and Power Commission and the additional Secretary of his Ministry should not be one and the same person. The Planning Commissioner has devoted a special chapter to reforms in administration. This advice will largely remain an advice, until the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, Mr. Nanda acts on it.

Co-operative Farming In Bombay State

(Continued from page 9)

Collective Farming Society in Shahpur taluka of Belgaum district was registered in 1950, and out of its 100 members, 82 are Berads, an ex-criminal tribe. The society has turned waste land into paddy land with systematic bunding and terracing. The society has also taken up dairying and poultry farming as subsidiary occupations.

GOVERNMENT AID

Not all the societies undertaking co-operative farming need or are given government aid in terms of loans and subsidies. They receive, however, all the facilities that are extended to the agriculturists in the State and also such facilities as are made specially available to co-operative organizations which are generally encouraged by Government. Out of the 157 societies, 68 have been helped by Government with loans and subsidies totalling Rs. 6,61,070. They have also been given subsides under the Government scheme. They amount to Rs. 1,46,372. The figures cover the period from 1949 to the end of March 1952.

The National Planning Commission has stressed the role of co-operative farming in national economy and has suggested encouragement to such farming. The State Government has, therefore, decided to continue its scheme of encouragement to co-operative farming as a part of the five-year plan. Under the plan, 350 societies will be formed within a period of five years from 1951-52. This target figure includes the existing societies.

COOPERATIVE FARMING

The small agriculturists, realizing the possibilities of co-operative farming, are coming forward to form such co-operative organizations. They realize that such organization enables them to take full advantage of the facilities of modernization and mechanization of as well as use of improved methods in agriculture and facilities of irrigation and land reclamation. The problem of marketing is also solved with the machinery established by Government of warehouses and cash payment made against agricultural produce deposited in the Government warehouses.

On the whole, the prospects of prosperous collective and co-operative farming are bright in the State and judged by the recent trend of progress, considerable popular enthusiasm has been aroused in such farming.

talking of BOOKS

Stalin's Last Throw Of Dice

IF FREE WORLD AVOIDS ECONOMIC COLLAPSE MARXISM WILL FLOUNDER

BY L. B. SCHAPIRO

THE central doctrine preached by Marx and Engels was that a proletarian revolution was inevitable. By destroying all classes in society, it would bring freedom and equality.

Since it was both the necessary and the final stage in the history of human society, the society created by the revolution would be stable.

Neither Marx nor Engels, however, attempted any analysis of the form which this society would take. Their disciples were expected to take on trust the assurance that a revolution alone could achieve all these objects: freedom, equality, stability. The founders of Marxism confined themselves mainly to analysis of history and of economics.

FACTS PROVE WRONG

However, by the end of the 19th century, some of the facts were beginning to prove Marx wrong. For example, one of his inexorable laws was that capital must progressively accumulate and concentrate in ever fewer hands. Yet, in agriculture, in spite of mechanization, individual holdings stubbornly persisted, as the German Socialist David proved in 1903. In industry in spite of the growth of cartels and combines, small industries continued to survive, while the number of small capitalist investors increased.

Again, Marx had foretold that periodic economic crises must inevitably increase in frequency. But by the end of the century the interval between such crises had doubled, as compared with the middle of the century. It is small wonder that in the course of the 19th century most of the European Socialist parties were beginning to pin their faith less on a revolution than on the slow business of practical reforms, by way of compromise, trial and error.

Moreover, both Marx and Engels in their lifetime occasionally revealed some doubts of the inevitability of the revolution which they preached

In 1872 Marx conceded that a revolution might not be necessary in England or in the United States, since the workers could achieve their ends there by peaceful means.

By the end of his life, Engels saw the main task of Socialist parties as a slow and steady political struggle to win improvements.

Until recently the only country in which an attempt has been made to put Marx's doctrine into practice was backward and politically immature Russia. How did this come about? The popular and spontaneous revolution of March, 1917, which overthrew the Tsar's autocracy, followed by Russia's first attempt at democratic Government, led to eight months of stalemate and failure. Cynicism and disillusionment followed on the high promise of newly acquired freedom.

WAR DOES IT

Even so, IT WAS DUE MORE TO THE WAR THAN TO ANY OTHER SINGLE FACTOR that Lenin's bid for power in November, 1917, did not collapse in the first few weeks. Though less than one third of the population actively supported the Bolsheviks many who might have opposed them remained neutral, hoping against hope that Lenin would somehow implement his promise to end the war, which they had no heart to continue. Besides, to a people inexperienced in the ways of democracy the promise of Utopia at one blow, which the Bolsheviks proclaimed seemed an easy way out of their difficulties. By the time they realised that in place of peace the new reign had brought another war, class war and civil war, it was too late to draw back.

However, in spite of early disillusionment, the Russian population and its growing Bolshevik or Communist Party supported the new regime in the first few years with sufficient enthusiasm to win the civil war.

Outside Russia, this first apparent triumph of Marxism in its extremist form brought about a revival among Socialists of faith in the proletarian revolution. They confidently expected that after an initial period of hardships the Russian revolution would justify its promise of achieving equality and freedom.

FIRST REVOLT

Inside Russia, however, enthusiasm began to wane with the end of the civil war in the autumn of 1920. The whole country was in a ferment of **opposition. The peasants, unwilling to deliver produce without any return in industrial manufactures, rose in tens of thousands in spontaneous guerilla war. The sailors of Kronstadt mutinied and demanded an end to dictatorship, to imprisonment without trial and the rigged elections.** Nearly half of the Communists in Kronstadt supported this mutiny.

In the trade unions the working man complained that he had been ousted from all control, influence or responsibility by professional trade union party bosses, who had long lost all contact with their working class origins. Within the Communist Party, the ordinary party member complained that all authority

(Continued On Page 20 Col. 1)

45 Years, A Rebel

Rai Sri Kishen's Latest Book

(From A Correspondent)

RAI C. SRI KISHEN, Bar-at-law, is probably the oldest public worker in Hyderabad. He has been a co-worker of Vinayak Savarkar and is the author of many pamphlets and articles on Indian affairs. One of his pamphlets deals with the ethics and mechanics of bringing about reforms through a revolution.

In Hyderabad, he has always been a popular figure, loved by the people and dreaded by the authorities. In essence, Rai Sri Kishen is an anti-Imperialist. It was under this impulse that, before August 15, 1947, he invariably supported the Nizam against the then Government of India. After India became Independent, he counselled the Nizam to accede to the Indian Union. His idea of accession was, however, different from Hyderabad's present relationship with the Centre. That, however, is a secondary matter. The point to remember is that, because of his support to the Nizam, he should not be considered a lesser nationalist than any other Congress leader.

Rai Sri Kishen has published in the form of a book some of his letters and articles dealing with the problems of India in general and Hyderabad in particular during the last half a century. The title of the book is "45 YEARS A REBEL". Sri B. Ramakrishna Rao, Chief Minister of Hyderabad State, has written a foreword to the book in which he describes the author as a "courageous thinker" and hopes that readers "will value the utmost sincerity of purpose and sense of patriotism which has animated his life and work"

Hyderabad problems of pre-Police Action days are now of little interest. They may not be useful even to a chronicler. But Part II deals with subjects of living interest. His articles on "The beauties of Hindu culture and civilization", "The Glory of Hindustan", "The Essentials of Progress", "The Hindu Social Organization", "The Social Spirit are rich in thought and outlook." His letters to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel provide some food for thought, both to people in Hyderabad and in Delhi. During the last few years, Rai Sri Kishen has not been keeping good health. He had to face with certain domestic worries as well. He concludes his introduction thus: "I am nearing the end of my life. This is perhaps my last presentation to my country."

A COMPENDIUM ON INTERNATIONAL LAW

INTERNATIONAL LAW AND ORGANIZATION: By P. I. Varghese. Published by the Eastern Book Company, Lucknow. Price Rs. 25. Pages 706.

LOCATION OF INDIAN INDUSTRIES: By Dr. M. M. Mehta. Published by the Friends' Book Depot, Allahabad. Price Rs. 2. Pages 82.

"International Law And Organization" by P. I. Varghese is at once a compendium of case law on the subject, reference book of history and political science, and an essay on the rights and duties of man and nation. The author, an advocate of the Allahabad High Court, has written an exhaustive treatise on a fascinating subject.

International law marks the high-water level in the evolution of law. From the earliest times men have been conscious of the need to lay down principles and rules for the conduct of nations and this had found steady growth in international law. The ancient Indians, the Egyptians, the Jews, the Greeks and the Romans all had certain clearly defined rules of conduct for nations in peace and war. In modern times international law has attracted some of the word's greatest political thinkers and jurists—Hugo Grotius, Jean Bodin and John Austin among others. The author traces all these various developments in international law from earliest times, and for the most part they make fascinating reading.

International law takes up the first part of the book and the author examines at length the sources, the history and the subjects of international law; the problems of territorial acquisition, of non-sovereign and partially-sovereign states; the rights and duties of men and nations—in peace and in war; the rules of lands, sea and aerial warfare; and finally, the law of neutrality and intervention.

Mr. Varghese pays particular attention to the doctrine of sovereignty, which is closely allied to international law and organization. Classical writers like Bodin, Hobbes, Bentham and Austin maintained that the sovereignty of the state was indivisible; hence, they refused to consider international law as law in the strict sense of the word, because it implied a division of sovereignty and a certain degree of supra-nationality. The author, however, is one with the modern view which refuses to accept the strict Austinian interpretation, and prefers to believe that a division of sovereignty is possible, especially when it has the sanction of human conscience and international morality behind it.

The second part of the book deals with international organization—the early political and non-political organizations and conferences; the League of Nations, Pacts and Conferences between 1919 and 1939, the United Nations Organization, Courts of Justice and Arbitration, and the International Court of Justice. Appendices deal with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, treaties entered into by India after the advent of independence, relations between India and Pakistan, the Statute of the International Court of Justice and the British Act on diplomatic privileges.

FOR LAY READERS

Throughout the work has been geared at a high level of scholarship. Dissertations in political ideas and juristic concepts have always been co-related to the facts of history, and this makes the book at once of great appeal to the lay reader. Relevant cases involving international issues and disputes between nations have been cited at the end of each chapter and the judgment of some of the highest tribunals in the world, to whom the cases had been referred, make a fascinating commentary on extra-territorial jurisdiction.

For the rest, the author has done a good job in providing an authoritative work on international law and organization. The value of the book is many-sided and its usefulness at this particular time outstanding. As Mr. Varghese points out, it has come to be a crying shame of our civilization that international law has not received the same respect and authority as municipal law. For the problem of world peace is the problem of the stabilization and enforcement of international law; and an international organization that will carry the weight and authority of a world Government can alone solve this problem.

Industrial Centres

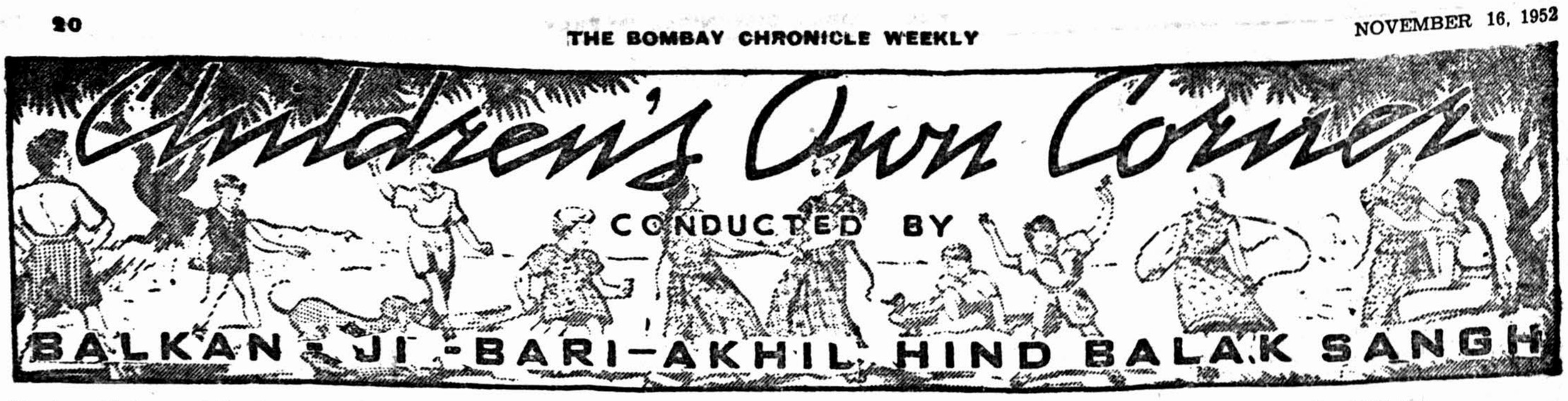
From the point of view of obtaining maximum economic efficiency in a socially backward nation, a proper study of the location of its industrial centres is a fundamental necessity. In India an analytical survey of industries is imperative. And in the small work under review—"Location Of Indian Industries"—Dr. Mehta considers whether the distribution of industrial activity in the nation is conducive to the attainment of maximum economy and efficiency.

He discusses the seven major industries of India—cotton, jute, iron and steel, sugar, paper, cement and coal—and from statistical data obtained over a period of two decades from 1925, endeavours to establish certain broad generalizations regarding the future pattern of industrial location and the relative attractiveness of regions. The main point he examines is whether these industries offer greater prospects if dispersed and decentralized from their former location. He concludes that all seven industries under investigation are of a highly localized character and that the distribution of productive activity in them is extremely uneven, both absolutely and in relation to the distribution of the industrial population.

Dr. Mehta's effort represents a competent economic thesis on location and localization of industries. His preliminary chapter on the theory of industrial location is particularly interesting and his survey of the important Indian industries is lucid and exhaustive. The gathering and tabulation of statistical information in relation to the different industries also marks a high degree of economic and statistical research. However, I feel, that the work fails in one important respect—the drawing of conclusions from the competent analytical surveys of the different industries with a view to industrial planning for the future. The author, strangely enough, breaks off when he seems to be getting most interesting.

For the rest, I would recommend this short treatise to all those interested in industrial planning for the future.

—P. B.



My dear Sisters and Brothers,

"Poll Parrot, Poll Parrot, where have you been?"
"I've been to London to see the Queen."
"Poll Parrot, Poll Parrot what did you there?"
"I got collared for trespass but I didn't care.
For I invaded the gardens of Marlborough House.
Which was much more exciting than frightening a mouse."

So the adventurous parrot of Enfield that recently stayed uninvited in Queen Mary's garden might answer, and feel too that it should start a new nursery rhyme, much more thrilling than the one about the Pussy Cat who merely did a bit of palace mousing.

For the Enfield parrot, who lives in the district with the unusual name of Botany Bay, refused to leave the gardens of Marlborough House though repeatedly requested to do so by the gardeners, and, it must be confessed, got a bit rough and bit one of them. There was quite a hullabaloo until the police took the glory-seeking bird into custody.

He was taken eventually to RSPCA headquarters and given a good meal of seed. He refused, however, to say anything there, wisely realising, no doubt, that "anything he said might be taken down and used in evidence against him."

But back in his cage at Botany Bay, very dirty and dishevelled after his month's truancy, he probably had a great deal to say to his friends.

What A Fright

Why did the Aspen quiver

Little Subhaya enjoys cycling.

Down by the flowing river?
'Twas terrified, no doubt—
It saw the bulrush out!

MITZIE'S MENU

Mitzie, a Manx cat in Buffalo, New York, has just celebrated its 23rd birthday. It is said to owe its long life to its daily menu of greens, shimps, lobster tail, steak, liver, and the cream of rich milk.

SPRIGHTLY KNIGHTLY

A merry old fellow named Knightly
Bore his ninety-odd years very lightly.
A wizard on skates,
He would cut figure eights
In a manner most graceful and sprightly.

THANKS FOR THE MEMORY

No truer, kinder soul
Was ever sped than thine.
You lived without a growl,
You died without a whine.
Conan Doyle writing of his dog Carlo

GOING UP

"Really," said the lady to her servant, "this is awful! You have broken more than your wages amount to. What can we do about it?"

"Well," replied the maid. "you might increase my wages."

Brother Ashok Kapadia is a very active and enthusiastic child.

BARI UNIT IN BIHAR

Shri Anugraha Narayan Sinha, Finance Minister of Bihar, distributing badges and gifts to Balkan-ji-Bari members of the Golmuri Unit of Jamshedpur on the occasion of its inauguration.

His Pancake

When Ann got in earlier than usual from morning school, and joined Mummie at the cooker, shattering excitedly, Mr. Portly guessed something unusual was going to happen.

He was right. It was Shrove Tuesday, and Ann had hurried back to help Mummie make pancakes. So with an inquiring look, Mr. Portly sat down on a newspaper spread on the floor near the cooker and watched.

He saw Mummie pour something into the pan which looked like thick, creamy milk. So he stood up and said: "Miaow! May I have some?"

"No, Mr. Portly. This isn't for you," explained Ann. So he sat down again and watched Mummie shaking the pan. And then: Whoops! Up into the air she tossed the pancake so that it came down into the pan on its other side for that to be cooked too.

Balkan-ji-Bari

Kumari Nooru Peermahomed, Assistant Secretary of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari, paid a visit to the Balkan-ji-Bari Unit of Ajmer, and was much pleased with its working.

Children and workers of the Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari Unit have returned from their South Indian tour. They had a very happy time during their travel.

Inauguration of the Golmuri Unit of Balkan-ji-Bari was performed by Dr. Anugrah Narayan Sinha, Finance Minister of Bihar. On his arrival, Dr. Sinha was received by Mr. J. B. Murphy, Shri N. Nataraj and Shri S. Sitaraman. Sister B. Sarojini and Brother N. Vasudev, two Primary Members of the Unit, garlanded and presented bouquets to Dr. Sinha and Mr. Murphy. Shri S. Sitaraman introduced to them the office-bearers of the Executive Council, and thereafter Dr. Sinha inspected the Members' parade.

The function began with the singing of "Vande Mataram". Shri S. Sitaraman, General Secretary of the Unit, in his welcome speech, outlined in brief the aims and objects of the Balkan-ji-Bari, its history and growth, and in particular the activities of the Golmuri Unit. All members were presented with Balkan-ji-Bari Badges by the Chairman, and then Dr. A. N. Sinha formally inaugurated the Unit. Explaining what the Bari and its aims were, he urged the public to extend to it and its workers their full support, co-operation and good will. Mr. Murphy delivered his presidential address, and thereafter gifts were distributed amongst ten of the deserving and needy members of the Unit, Shri S. Nataraj, President of the Unit, proposed a vote of thanks, and the meeting came to a close with the singing of the National Anthem.

This meeting was followed by a number of variety entertainment items, consisting of dances, recitals, and a puppet show in Hindi by the Members of the Unit, and an English farce titled "Surgeon General's Prescription", by the parents of the Members.

Mokameh Balkan-ji-Bari Unit celebrated the Balkan-ji-Bari Annual Children's Day and Gandhi Jayanti, by organising a charka yajna in which eight hours nonstop spinning was held. A public meeting was arranged in the evening when Shri Bajrang Sharma explained the importance of the day.

Do you also wish to join this All-India Children's Association, Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh? Please send for its particulars and enrolment forms, from Dada—"Gulistan"," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. You will feel happy and proud to become its Member.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

STALIN'S LAST THROW OF DICE

(Continued from Page 19 Col. 2)

was vested in the few privileged leaders who abused their position in order to procure for themselves the lion's share of the comforts left in ruined Russia.

LENIN'S CHOICE

"Two courses were open to Lenin. He could have recognised that the Marxist revolution had failed, and have yielded to the popular feeling against the dictatorship which has been set up to enforce it. He could thus have allowed political liberty to re-emerge and have given the country a second chance to evolve a form of democratic government. Marxism would thus have passed into history as a Utopian dream destined to fail the moment it was put into practice.

But this would have entailed at the least the loss of their monopoly of power and privilege by the Communist leaders. Lenin did not adopt this course. He did the attempt to introduce Communism at one blow had failed, because his New Economic Policy in 1921 made substantial concessions to private initiative and capital. But he was determined at all costs to preserve the monopoly of power of his unpopular Communist Party — whether from motives of lust for power, or because of a genuine faith that only this party and he held the secret of ultimate success in their hands is not very material.

There is much truth in the retort which the anarchist Bakunin once made to Marx, that no dictatorship can ever have any other aim except the perpetuation of itself.

So the Communist leaders in Russia in 1921 dealt with their critics by the expedient of stifling their criticism, at first by expulsion from the party and imprisonment, and by sterner methods later. It is to the credit of the many hundreds of thousands of Communist critics of their leadership who fell victims to this new phase of the Communist dictatorship that they managed to keep up the unequal struggle for many years to come.

NO EQUALITY

Lenin's policy preserved his party in power, but it did not achieve the first main element of Marxist doctrine, equality.

The result of the new system after 1921 was to perpetuate the evil which the muzzled opposition had tried to resist — the growth of a privileged ruling class.

To-day, one eighth of the total working population of Russia, the privileged technocrats, party leaders and bureaucracy, enjoy over a third of the national income. At the other end of the scale, the slave population, which forms at least a tenth of the working population, subsists on two to three per cent of the national income.

The remainder, the ordinary workers and peasants, share the balance, with the smaller group, the industrial workers, enjoying considerably more than the more numerous peasantry.

Communists, who admit that inequality exists in Russia, argue that it will disappear in the next phase of development. But, since these extremes of inequality have been expanding steadily during the first phase, it is hard to believe that the ruling elite will ever readily surrender its privileges without another revolution.

FAILED TO LEAD

Thus, in the one country in which it has been tried for any length of time, the putting of Marxism into practice has failed to produce equality. There is little need to devote much space to proving that it has failed to lead to freedom.

What of stability? The material achievements and expansion of the U.S.S.R. form the basis of the most frequent argument in support of the contention that the Soviet dictatorship in the U.S.S.R. has come to stay.

But in the first place this argument deliberately ignores the fact the pre-revolutionary Russia was a rapidly progressing society. Without the 1914 war, and its consequence the revolution, Russia would in the normal course have achieved by now considerable progress in such fields as industry and education.

For example, had the policy initiated in 1910 been allowed to continue, universal free primary education would have been virtually achieved by 1920. Had the rapid rate of expansion of industry in the last twenty-five years before the revolution continued, production of coal and iron, to take two examples, would by 1938 have exceeded the actual production in that year under the Soviet regime.

EXPLANATION

Secondly, the position in the Soviet state of the new ruling class of party leaders, technocrats and bureaucrats is precarious, for it is based neither on popular confidence, tradition, nor landed property.

Lacking the support of the population, its best chance of survival in power lies in the artificial national unity which results from war or the threat of war, and from the state of constant preparation for war.

The rejection by Russia after the second world war of friendly co-operation with her former allies, which so much puzzled many friends of Russia, is explained by this fact.

But an aggressive policy, as Napoleon and Hitler discovered to their cost, is a policy which is certain sooner or later to unite potential victims against the threat. Such a world situation leads either to a war—and the results achieved by aggressor states have not hitherto been profitable to the aggressor in the long run. Or else the internal situation brought about by an aggressive policy leads to the collapse of the precarious hold of the ruling elite on the loyalty of its population. There is no reason to suppose that Stalin is unaware of these simple facts.

STALIN'S DILEMMA

But his dilemma is the dilemma of all dictators, Communist or Fascist: the simplest method of ensuring survival against growing internal unrest would be the traditional expedient of resorting to aggressive war. But Stalin and the Soviet leaders have already, by their post-war policy, united the freedom-loving nations against them, and they are well aware that any such adventure would ultimately end in their own destruction.

Consequently there is only one way out: to convince the Russian people that the Western Powers are preparing to destroy them and that their only hope of avoiding that fate is to trust obediently to the diplomatic skill of their leader. At the same time they must be shown how the idea of Communism is constantly gaining ground throughout the world. Thus they will continue to work hard and uncomplainingly in the hope that one day the world will be won for Communism and their hard lot will become easier.

This gigantic campaign of deception is now fully deployed in the U.S.S.R.

At the same time the Soviet leaders are doing their utmost to bring about the economic collapse of the free world by all means SHORT OF MAJOR WARFARE. It is on this that they pin their hopes. If it fails them they know that it will not be many years before their own people discover how they are being exploited and deceived—and that, as they well know, will be the beginning of the end of the Soviet Dictatorship and the Great Communist Illusion.

COMMUNISM IS AN INTELLECTUALLY CLOSED DOOR

Indoctrination Practised As A Fine Art

This, the second of two chapters from Arthur Koestler's autobiography, "Arrow in the Blue", recaptures vividly the manner in which men succumb to the Communist 'mystique.' "Arrow in the Blue", published by Macmillan is to be the first of two volumes by and about Koestler.

From Arthur Koestler's 'Arrow In The Blue'

COURTESY: THE "NEW LEADER"

AGAINST this background I now began to study Communist literature in earnest.

"By the time I had finished with Engel's 'Feurbach' and Lenin's 'State and Revolution', something had clicked in my brain and I was shaken by a mental explosion. To say that one had 'seen the light' is a poor description of the intellectual rapture which only the convert knows (regardless to what faith he has been converted). The new light seems to pour from all directions across the skull; the whole universe falls into pattern like the stray pieces in a jig-saw puzzle asembled by magic at one stroke. There is now an answer to every question; doubts and conflicts are a matter of the tortured past—a past already remote, when one had lived in dismal ignorance in the tasteless, colourless world of those who don't know.' Nothing henceforth can disturb the convert's inner peace and serenity—except the occasional fear of losing faith again losing thereby what alone makes life worth living, and falling back into the outer darkness, where there is wailing and gnashing of teeth."

The preceding paragraph is quoted from my contribution to 'The God That Failed', a book in which six former Communists (Louis Fischer, Andre Gide, Ignazio Silone, Stephen Spender, Richard Wright and myself) described the reasons why they became converted to the new faith. After re-reading the book it seems to me that none of us succeded in giving a complete answer to this crucial question of our time, which has split the planet into two camps and may well cause the downfall of our civilization. The pages which follow are a further attempt to analyze the mental lure of the Marxist - Leninist - Stalinist creed.

The first, and decisive, effect which the study of Marxism had on me I can only describe by saying that, without my being aware of it, I had stepped from an intellectually open into an intellectually closed world. Marxism, like orthodox Freudianism, like Catholicism, is a closed system.

By a "closed system" I mean, firstly, a universal method of thought which claims to explain all phenomena under the sun and to have a cure for all that ails man. It is, further, a system that refuses to be modified by newly observed facts but has sufficiently elastic defences to neutralize their impact—that is, to make them fit the required pattern by a highly developed technique of casuistry. It is, thirdly, a system which, once you have stepped inside its magic circle, deprives your critical faculties of any ground to stand on

Freudian Thought

The last point is perhaps the most important. Within the closed system of Freudian thought, you cannot, for instance, argue that for certain reasons you doubt the existence of the so-called castration complex. The immediate answer will be that your arguments are rationalizations of an unconscious
which betrays that you yourself have such a complex. You are caught in a vicious circle from which there is no logical escape. Similarly if you are a Marxist and if you claim that Lenin's order to march on Warsaw in 1920 was a mistake, it will be explained to you that you ought not to trust your own judgment because it is distorted by vestiges of your former 'petit-bourgeois' class-consciousness. In short, the closed system excludes the possibility of objective argument by two related proceedings: (a) facts are deprived of their value as evidence by scholastic processing; (b) objections are invalidated by shifting the argument to the psychological motive behind the objection. This procedure is legitimate according to the closed system's rules of the game, which, however absurd they seem to the outsider, have a great coherence and inner consistency.

The atmosphere inside the closed system is highly charged; it is an emotional hothouse. The absence of objectivity in debate is many times compensated by its fervour. The disciple receives a thorough indoctrination, and an equally thorough training in the system's particular method of reasoning. As a result of this training, he acquires a technique of argumentation which is mostly superior to that of any opponent from outside. He is thoroughly acquainted with the great debates of the past between the apostles and the unbelievers; he is acquainted with the history of heresies and schisms; he knows the classic controversies between Jansenites and Jesuits, between Freud and Jung, between Lenin and Kautsky. Thus he recognizes at once the type and attitude of his opponent, is able to classify the latter's objections according to familiar categories; knows the questions and answers as though they were the opening variants of a chess game. The trained, "closed-minded" theologian, psychoanalyst or Marxist can at any time make mincemeat of his "open-minded" adversary and thus prove the superiority of his system to the world and to himself.

This speriority enables the initiate of the closed system to display a patient tolerance toward the outsider. In discussion with pagans, patients and 'bourgeois' reactionaries he is calm, paternal and impressive. His superiority, his self-assurance, the radiance of his sincere belief, create a peculiar relationship between the initiate and the potential convert. It is the relationship beween the 'guru' and the pupil between confessor and penitent, analyst and patient, between the militant party member and the fascinated sympathizer, the admiring fellow traveler.

Apostolic Hierarchy

This "transference situation" is an essential phase in the process of conversion which has been curiously neglected in the literature on the subject. I believe that no man has become a convert without going through the phase of admiring devotion, of a rationalized 'Schwarmerei' for the person who does the converting and serves as master and example. In the case of converts to Catholicism and Freudianism—to cite again the two most obvious parallels—the importance of the spiritual guide, or of the analyst, is overtly emphasized. In the case of the Communist convert, however, this phase is slurred over in the convert's memory, because the system categorically denies the importance of individual relationships. Yet, in the history of the Marxist movement, personal, emotional relationships have always played an overwhelming part. Marx the prophet tolerated no equals, only disciples—who, in most cases, started by worshipping and ended by rejecting him. Freud's relations with his disciples followed a startlingly similar pattern; he too, was constantly "abandoned" and "betrayed" by them—for disagreements which in the normal world are settled by argument become in the all-or-nothing atmosphere of the closed system acts of treason.

Every closed system must of necessity develop an apostolic hierarchy. The original Master, whose word is revelation, delegates his spiritual and secular authority to his select inner caucus—the Apostles; the bearers of Freud's "seven rings"; the tried disciples of a "Central Committee" or "Politburo.".

Each member of the inner caucus in his turn radiates some of this apostolic authority and delegates some of its magic substance to his followers on the next lower level of the hierarchy; and so on, down to the periphery. Even the member on the lowest level of the heirarchy feels that he is the bearer of a torch whose flame has been passed down to him from the Holy of Holies. Thus every "militant party member" who undertakes an outsider's conversion is invested with the prestige of an esoteric order. He is not an ordinary proselytizer, but a messenger from a different and fascinating world, surrounded by a halo; a purer, more dedicated, more admirable being, whose example one would like to imitate if only such dedication were within one's power.

Thrill Of The Underground

Part of the proselytizing Communist's attraction rests in the secrecy which surrounds his person. He is only known by his first name, or by an alias. He has no address and can only be reached through intermediaries of "contacts." This is true not only of members of the "apparat" but of militant Communists in general, regardless of whether their party is "legal" or "underground" in the country and at the time in question. The conspiratorial tradition originated in Tsarist Russia and has become the rigid etiquette of Communisit parties all over the world.

One of two 'gurus' who played a prominent part in my conversion was a young man whom I first knew by the name of Otto. At the time, I knew neither his profession nor anything about him except that he was "an important comrade on the cultural front." A few weeks later, I learned that he wrote literary essays for Marxist papers under the pen-name of Paul Berlin; and also that he played a leading part in the German "League of Proletarian Revolutionary Writers"—the Communist writers' caucus directly affiliated to the Comintern.

That was in 1931. In 1934, we met again, after Hitler had come to power, as exiles in Paris. We became intimate friends and collaborators in a party office, and a while later we became in-laws by my first marriage. In this way, I learned—after four years of close friendship—that his real name was neither Otto nor Paul but Peter Maros. However, I still did not know the name that was on his passport—though I understood, from one or two casual hints, that it was, of course again a different one

Conspiratorial Secrecy

Otto, alias Paul Berlin, alias Peter Maros, had a very impressive personality. He was spare lean, wiry. The expression of his face captivated you at first glance. It radiated a quiet, ascetic saintliness. He had thin lips, a high forehead and unnaturally large pupils whose luminous gaze out-stared you, without being aggressive, with their radiance of sheer brotherly love. Later, I found out that this extraordinary effect was due to a slight disfunction of the thyroid gland, related to Basedow's disease. But its effect and that of Peter's whole personality, was irresistible when brought to bear on sympathetic 'bourgois'. And, during those days of the Popular Front, the party was going all-out for 'bourgois' support. I saw Peter in action visiting French university professors, authors and bankers, to enlist their support for some "anti-Fascist" committee, to collect money, signatures, letters of recommendation and character testimonials. **The unanimous reaction of these good people may be summed up in one formula: "If the Communist party consists of such men, then nothing much can be wrong with it."**

Among our sympathizers in French academic and literary circles, Peter soon became a legend. Everybody knew him and everybody by a different name; but, as his striking personality could easily be identified by description, his namelessness further nourished the legend. When some professor at the Sorbonne or a progressive 'depute' asked what name he should put in a letter of recommendation, Peter would say with his brave, resigned smile: "Just put any name you like Or simply say, 'A Friend'....." So he was usually referred to as "Our Friend—you know whom I mean", in a respectfully hushed voice.

It took years of intimate friendship before I began to suspect that Peter might be a phony; but to what extent he was a phony I cannot decide to this day. He lived with his wife in austere poverty, never sought any personal advantage, and occupied a modest but respected position in the party hierarchy. His was a pronounced case of "conspirativitis." Yet, though his conspiratorial antics brought him no material benefits, they enormously enhanced his prestige, and thereby the party's prestige, among the philistines. This circumstance he must have vaguly sensed and half-consciously exploited pro gloria dei'—like the puggler in the medieval legend who, having no other gift to offer, performs his somersaults and sleights-of-hand before the altar of the Virgin.

Worship Of Proletarian

Worship of the proletarian appears at first sight as a typically Marxist phenomenon, but is in fact merely a new variant of romantic shepherd cults, peasant cults, noble-savage cults of the past. That, however, did not prevent Communist writers in the Nineteen Thirties from feeling for workers in an automobile factory the same kind of emotion which Proust felt for his duchesses.

PSYCHOLOGY OF SATELLITES AND FELLOW TRAVELLERS

UNDERGROUND AND 'CONTACTS'

Many Aliases And Pen-Names

The 'denouement', as far as I am concerned, came after I had known Peter for five years. In 1935, I was staying with the widow of the German actor Eugen Kloepfer, in her house on the Lago di Lugano. Maria Kloepfer was a rich, middle-age woman, devoted in equal parts to Buddhism, Communism

(Continued on Page 23 Col. 4)

Photography For The Layman

VI—SERIES OF SHOTS

By Perveez Viccaji

WHILE arranging your photograph album, you will have found the need of grouping together all pictures connected with the same occasion or the same person as seen through the different stages of his life. You are sure to find a few such "series" which commemorate the events you have come across since you began slinging your camera round your shoulder.

A diligent photographer would be satisfied with nothing less than a whole roll of film once he unlock the camera-case for some occasion or the other. Yet, these pictures may not form a series of events in chronological order. A holiday at a hillstation, for instance, would tempt the photographer to capture many of the informal pranks of the company wit him, but these rolls of photographs would merely be memories for the photographer's own collection, unless they can be arranged so as to throw light on a systematic tour of a famous health resort.

If you have not hitherto collected series of pictures for your albumful of reminiscences, it cannot be too late for you to start doing so now. It would indeed be a pity to let life slip by a camera, unrecorded. It is true a camera in your hand would make you conspicuous in the eyes of the gathering at a function, but this is no excuse for foregoing the royal licence given to that Magic Box which still invokes wonder and respect in the hearts of those who have not tried their hand at it. Public meetings in the day are welcome subjects for a beginner's camera as the lighting difficulty steps into this as well.

Surely you have been invited to morning weddings quite often. Yet, how many times have you taken your camera to share the invitation with you? The bridal parties will be only too glad to let the camera spy on the preparations and the actual customs and ceremonies at the wedding. It would be very interesting to photograph the various ceremonies performed in the different religions of India, for instance. The subject is almost inexhaustible, considering the difference of customs caused not only by the variety of religions, but by the innumerable sects and provincial usages that influence the ceremonies performed all over India. In fact, the camera can be kept busy with other ceremonies than weddings. Here again, the immense variety of religions will provide you with a vast canvas to work on.

Customs and traditions are always attractive subjects for the visual arts, but the lens can cast its looks around for a series in the ordinary round of life as well. The next time you see your friend off at the airport, take your camera with you, and compose a series of your friend's pictures, starting from the waiting in the enclosure for passengers, through the garlandings and good-byes to the final wave of the handkerchief at the top of the ramp. You can continue your pictures while the 'plane takes off, which in itself is such a slow process you could well occupy yourself with the camera while you linger to see the last of your friend for some time to come; but that is, if you are lucky enough to be allowed through the enclosure, and energetic enough to cover the stretch of runways for different angles of the "bird."

DANCE SEQUENCES

Another interesting series of photographs you can take is by capturing the various poses of a dance-sequence. Indian classical dancing provides very interesting possibilities for pictures that tell the story related by the various "mudras." Of course, with an inadjustable camera, best results will be obtained in sunlight which is not too bright, as the dance ensemble will glitter, perhaps too much, as it is.

Your collection of photographs will not be complete unless you possess a series of the members of your family through the years or taken at the various occasions that mean something to the family as a whole. If there are children in your home, there is admirable opportunity for you to keep a photographic record of them as they grow up, at least once a year. During the years of growing, children will naturally provide striking records of the effect of civilisation on the wild spirit a child brings with it from another world. Your camera can capture this "growth" of the species of man and spectators might, in inspired moments, stop to think upon the passing of time after looking at your photographs, not only of children, but also of their parents, grand-parents and the whole tribe of relations that constitute a family in the comprehensive sense of the term.

Have you ever concentrated the attention of your lens upon one person, not out of mere affection, perhaps, for the person, but with a view to studying the moods, expressions and typical gestures of the person. It is a series of photographs worth adding to your achievements in the field of photography. If you wish to give this series universal appeal, try to capture the expressions of celebrities like popular leaders or persons of any national or international importance.

These three snaps show the different stages in the growth of a dog

SULTANA CAUGHT IN LAST ROUND

(Continued from Page 4 Col. 5)

long and weary wait it was, which was in no way relieved by pangs of hunger, for we had eaten nothing since our meal off the chicken and loaf of bread, and it was now past midnight; and to make matters worse I, the only one who smoked, had exhausted my supply of cigarettes. The guide returned towards the early hours of the morning and reported that Sultana and the remnants of his gang, now reduced to nine, had left the cattle station the previous evening to raid a village in the direction of Hardwar and that they were expected back that night, or the following day. Before leaving to try to get us a little food, of which we were in urgent need, the guide and the informer warned us that we were in Sultana's territory and that it would be unwise for any of us to leave the shelter of the banyan tree.

CHITAL'S CALL

Another weary day passed, the last Wyndham could spend with us, for in addition to being Commissioner of Kumaon he was Political Agent of Tehri State and was due to meet the ruler at Narindra Nagar in two days' time. After nightfall a cart loaded with grass arrived, and when the grass had been removed a few sacks of parched gram and forty pounds of gur were revealed. This scanty but welcome ration was distributed among the men. The guide had not forgotten the sahibs, and before driving away he handed Freddy a few chapattis tied up in a piece of cloth that had seen hard times and better days. As we lay on our backs with all topics of conversation exhausted, thinking of hot meals and soft beds in far-off Hardwar, I heard the welcome sounds of a leopard killing a chital a few hundred yards from our tree. Here was an opportunity of getting a square meal, for my portion of chapatti, far from allaying my hunger, had only added to it; so I jumped up and asked Freddy for his kukri. When he asked what on earth I wanted it for, I told him it was to cut off the hind legs of the chital the leopard had just killed. 'What leopard and what chital', he asked, 'are you talking about?' Yes. he could hear the chital calling, but how was he to know that they were not alarmed by some of Sultana's men who were scouting round to spy on us? And anyway, if I was right in thinking a leopard had made a kill, which he doubted, how was I going to take the chital away from it when I could not use a musket (I had not brought my rifle with me on this occasion for I did not know to what use I might be asked to put it) so close to the cattle station? No, he concluded, the whole idea was absurd. So very regretfully I again lay down with my hunger. How could I convince anyone who did not know the jungle folk and their language that I knew the deer had not been alarmed by human beings; that they were watching one of their number being killed by a leopard; and that there was no danger in taking the kill, or as much of it as I wanted, away from the leopard?

The night passed without further incident and at crack of dawn Wyndham and I set out on our long walk to Hardwar. We crossed the Ganges by the Bhimgoda Dam and after a quick meal at Dam Bungalow had an evening's fishing on the wide expanse of water above the dam that will long be remembered.

SULTANA CAPTURED

Next morning, just as Wyndham was leaving to keep his appointment at Narindra Nagar, and I was collecting some eatables to take back to my hungry companions, word was brought to us by runner that Freddy had captured Sultana. ...

Sultana had returned to the cattle station the previous evening. After his men had surrounded the station, Freddy crept up to the large hut used by the cattle men, and, seeing a sheeted figure asleep on the only charpoy the hut contained, sat down on it. Pinned down by 20 stone 4 pounds Sultana was unable to offer any resistance, nor was he able to carry out his resolve of not being taken alive. Of the six dacoits in the hut at the time of the raid, four, including Sultana were captured and the other two, Babu and Pailwan, Sultana's lieutenants, broke through the police cordon and escaped after being fired at.

I do not know how many murders Sultana was responsible for, but when brought to trial the main charge against him was the murder, by one of his gang, of the tenant of the headman of Lamachour. While in the condemned cell Sultana sent for Freddy and bequeathed to him his wife and son in the Najibabad Fort, and his dog, of whom he was very fond. Freddy adopted the dog, and those who know Freddy will not need to be told that he faithfully carried out his promise to care for Sultana's family.

FREDDY HONOURED

Some months later Freddy, now promoted and the youngest man in the Indian Police service ever to be honoured by His Majesty the King with a C.I.E., was attending the annual Police Week at Moradabad. One of the functions at this week was a dinner to which all the police officers in the province were invited. During the dinner one of the waiters whispered to Freddy that his orderly wanted to speak to him. This orderly had been with Freddy during the years Freddy had been in pursuit of Sultana. Now, having an evening off, he had strolled down to the Moradabad railway station. While he was there a train came in, and as he idly watched the passengers alighting two men came out of a compartment near him. One of these men spoke to the other, who hastily put a handkerchief up to his face, but not before the orderly had seen that he had a piece of cotton wool sticking to his nose. The orderly kept his eye on the men, who had a considerable amount of luggage and when they had made themselves comfortable in a corner of the waiting room he commandeered an ekka and hastened to inform Freddy.

When Sultana's two lieutenants, Babu and Pailwan broke through the cordon surrounding the cattle station they had been fired at, and shortly thereafter a man had visited a small dispensary near Najibabad to have an injury to his nose, which he said had been caused by a dog bite, attended to. When reporting the case to the police the compounder who dressed the wound said he suspected it had been caused by a pellet of buckshot. So the entire police force of the province were on the lookout for a man with an injured nose, all the more so because Babu and Pailwan were credited with having committed most of the murders for which Sultana's gang were responsible.

When he heard the orderly's story Freddy jumped into his car and dashed to the station —dashed is the right word, for when Freddy is in a hurry the road is before him and traffic and corners do not exist. At the station he placed guards at all the exits to the waiting room and then went up to the two men and asked them who they were. Merchants, they answered, on their way from Bareilly to the Punjab. Why then, asked Freddy, had they taken a train that terminated at Moradabad? He was told that there had been two trains at the Bareilly platform and they had been directed to the wrong one. When Freddy learnt the men had not had any food, and that they would have to wait until next morning for a connecting train, he invited them to accompany him and be his guests. For a moment the men hesitated and then said, 'As you wish, Sahib.'

DOG DOES IT

With the two men in the back of the car Freddy drove slowly, closely questioning them, and to all his questions he received prompt answers. The men then asked Freddy if it was customary for sahibs to visit railway stations at night and carry off passengers, leaving their luggage to be plundered by any who cared to do so. Freddy knew that his action, without a duly executed warrant, could be described as high-handed and might land him in serious trouble if the members of Sultana's gang serving sentences in the Moradabad jail failed to identify their late companions. While these unpleasant thoughts were chasing each other through his mind, the car arrived at the bungalow in which he was putting up for the Public Week.

All dogs love Freddy, and Sultana's dog was no exception. In the months that had passed this pye with a dash of terrier blood had given Freddy all his affection, and now, when the car stopped and the three men got out, the dog came dashing out of the bungalow, stopped in surprise, and then hurled himself at the two travellers with every manifestation of delight that a dog can exhibit. For a tense minute Freddy and the two men looked at each other in silence and then Pailwan, who knew the fate that awaited him, stooped down and patting the dog's head said, 'In face of this honest witness what use is it, Young Sahib, for us to deny we are the men you think we are'

Society demands protection against criminals, and Sultana was a criminal. He was tried under the law of the land, found guilty, and executed. Nevertheless, I cannot withhold a great measure of admiration for the little man who set at nought the might of the Government for three long years and who by his brave demeanour won the respect of those who guarded him in the condemned cell.

I could have wished that justice had not demanded that Sultana be exhibited in manacles and leg-irons, and exposed to ridicule from those who trembled at the mere mention of his name while he was at liberty. I could also have wished that he had been given a more lenient sentence, for no other reasons than that he had been branded a criminal at birth, and had not had a fair chance; that when power was in his hands he had not oppressed the poor; that when I tracked him to the banyan tree he spared my life and the lives of my friends. And finally, that he went to his meeting with Freddy, not armed with a knife or a revolver, but with a water melon in his hands.

(CONCLUDED)

CHESS

WHY CORRESPONDENCE CHESS?

A TWELVE-BOARD correspondence Chess Match between India and Czechoslovakia has started this week. Sponsored by the newly formed Bharat Mail Chess Association and captained by Manoranjan Rao, a correspondence Chess player of a very high calibre I hope members of our team will prove their strength in a convincing fashion.

Correspondence chess is an ideal way to find out the true strength of a player, who may be a local star and yet far below the proper standard. It helps to dislodge the satisfaction of being the best and the contentment which is very detrimental to improvement. The joy in winning points and cups in a correspondence chess tournament is not in the cups but in the realisation of the actual achievement made by one.

GOOD TRYING GROUND

It is a good trying ground for new ideas in the openings which require a much greater and deeper analysis than possible in the over the board games. This is now a recognised branch of finding new lines of play. Paul Keres admits that his improvement has been due to very intensive correspondence play. The performance of an otherwise bad player in the correspondence matches is a striking example of the increase of depth that a player attains due to correspondence Chess.

An organised body for this branch of chess was a keenly felt necessity. The Chess Club of India has one more triumph recorded in it's annals with the organisation of the Bharat Mail Chess Association. If any reader is interested he may apply to the secretary, Bharat Mail Chess Association, C/o. Chess Club of India, "Chetana" 34, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay 1, and the secretary will only be too happy to enroll him.

The following game was played at San Salvador between Najdorf and Reshevsky (14th Match game) this year.

WHITE:—RESHEVSKY
BLACK:—NAJDORF.

Q. P. King's Indian Defence

1. P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-KKt3; 3. P-KKt3, B-Kt2; 4. Kt-KB3, Castles; 5. B-Kt2, P-Q3; 6. Castles, QKT-Q2; 7. Kt-B3, P-K4; 8. P-K4, PxP; 9 KtxP R-K1; 10 R-K1 P Q3-4; 11. P-KR3, Kt-B4; 12. QB2, P-R5 (*1); 13. B-K3, P-B3; 14 QR-Q1, Q-R4; 15. B-B4 (*2), B-B1; 16. Kt-B3, B-K3 (*3); 17. BxP, BxBP; 18. BxB, KxB; 19. P-K5, Kt-Q4; 20 R-Q4, P-QKt 4; 21 Q-Q2, KKt1; 22. Q-R6 (*4), P-B3; 23 PxP (*5), KtxP 24 Q-Kt 5, Kt (B3)—Q2; 25. Q-Q2, Q-B2; 26 P-R4 (*6), Kt-B3; 27. RxR ch, RxR; 28. Kt-Kt5, Kt-K3: 29. R-Q6, R-Q1; 30. RxR ch, QxR; 31 Q-K3, Kt-Q5; 32 P-R3, Q-Q3; 33 Kt (B3)-K4, KtxKt; 34. KtxKt, Q-Q1; 35. K-R2, Kt-B4; 36. Q-B4, B-Q4; 37. P-R5, Q-K2; 38. P-KKt 4, Kt-R3; 39. P-Kt 5, Kt-B2; 40. Kt-B6 Ch., K-R1; 41. Q-Kt 8 Ch., Kt-Q1 Black resigns.

(*1) He can win a Pawn by 12.....KKtxP; but gets a lost position after. 13. KtxKt, BxKt; 14. B-Kt 5, Q-Q2; 15. Kt-B6 Ch, BxKt; 16. BxB.

(*2) Better than 15 P-R3, K Kt-Q2; 16. B-KB1, R-K2; 17 P-B4, Kt-B3; 18. B-B2, B-Q2; 19. P-K5, PxP, Kt-K1; 21. Kt-B3, B-B4; 22. QQ-K2, P-R4; when Black has the advantage (Botwinnik—Geller,—Budapest 1952).

(*3) Preferable is 16.....R-Q1; So as to avoid the exchange of his valuable King Bishop.

(*4) Missing a clear win by 22. R-R4, and if 22....., P-B3; 23. KtxKt, BxKt; 24. QxQ, RxQ; 25. PxP with a won ending.

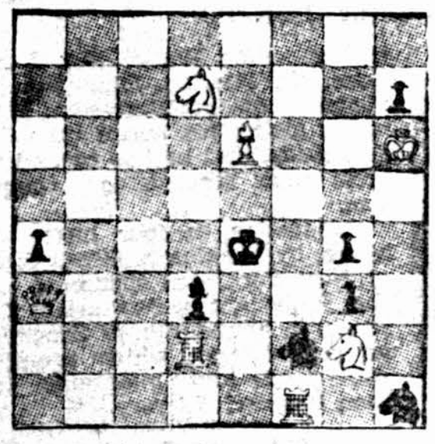
(*5) Now if 23. R-R4, R-R2; 24. Kt-Q4, Q-Kt 3; 25. BxKt Ch, PxB; 26 Kt (Q4)xKt P; BxKt; 27. KtxQP, Q-Q1; and he cannot play 28. Kt xP Ch because of 28....., QxKt.

(*6) Though he has missed the obvious win, he still has great pressure.

—BHALCHANDRA V. KHARE.

Bhalji's Chess Corner

PROBLEM N. 11
BLACK



WHITE

White to move and mate in two moves. Solution next week.

Problem No. 10 Key move R-B7 blocking the black Queen from KKt 6. This problem by Walter Jacobs is a brilliant example of the line opening and closing theme.

Closed Door In Communism

(Continued from Page 21 Col. 5)

ism and psychoanalysis, and a pre-destined victim of apostles like Peter. She gave large sums to various front organizations of the party, and acted as a Maecenas to Communist writers by letting them live and work in her house. Ludwig Renn and Johannes R Becher were among those who had enjoyed her hospitality. I met her through Peter, who had been her guest on previous occasions; she was, of course devoted to him and completely under his sway. One day, after dinner in her house, she told me about a mysterious journey of Peter's to Zurich. In spite of his usual discretion, she had gathered from a hint or two that the purpose of the trip was to collect a new forged passport under a new name the old one being no longer safe. She had asked him how many different passports he had had in his life, and he had answered that he had forgotten their number. Then she had asked teasingly: "I wish I knew your real name." And Peter had answered, with his resigned smile: "I have almost forgotten it myself."

I could not refrain from telling Maria that I was one of the select few who DID know Peter's real name. This nettled her, and provoked her to remark that, though she did not know his REAL name, she did know the alias he had used on his latest passport — one day he had left the passport lying in his room and she had not been able to resist the temptation to peep at it. We were both slightly tight, and very excited about the subject. So, breaking the sacred rules of conspiracy, I wrote down Peter's real name on a piece of paper, and Maria wrote down the alias which was on his passport; then, with a guilty feeling, we exchanged the two papers.

On mine was the name "Peter Maros." On Maria's was the name "Peter Maros." Honest Peter had never had a false passport in his life. He was the Marxist equivalent of Oscar Wilde's "Sphinx without a mystery.'

A few years later, during the Spanish Civil War, Peter became one of the organizers of the famous anti-Fascist Writers' Congress in Madrid, which Stephen Spender has described with much caustic humour in his memoirs. I lost sight of him when I left the party in 1938; but I heard later on that, at the outbreak of the war, he had managed to get back to his native country, Yugoslavia.

In 1950, at a luncheon in the house of a State Department official in Washington, I sat next to one of the members of the Titoist delegation to the U.N. He was, of course, a member of the Yugoslav Communist party, though of a later vintage than mine; I had left the party in '38, and he had joined in '39. I asked him whether he had ever come across my friend Peter Maros. His face lit up. He explained to me that Peter was one of the most wonderful people he knew: pure, brave and dedicated, practically a saint. He was now the editor of a leading Communist literary magazine in Yugoslavia; and I gathered from my neighbour's enthusiastic comment that, once again, Peter had acted as a GURU in this particular conversion.

(Peter Maros is, of course, not his real name either. I have had to alter it for this text, because I have no reason for getting him into trouble with Marshal Tito's regime. So he has to appear under still another alias — conspiracy is endemic in our times.)

Sphinx Sans Mystery

My second GURU was of an entirely different type. He, too, must appear in these pages under an alais for he lives in a country where even a dead and buried Communist past might still mean trouble for a foreigner. Karl was a former plumber's apprentice who, by attending Marxist evening classes and dogged night reading, had become a fairly well-known political writer. He knew his Marx and Lenin forward and backward, but his outstanding quality was physical courage. He made a sport of going to local meetings of the Nazis and making speeches against them with usually ended by his being beaten up and thrown out.

But he was also capable of waking me up at six o'clock in the morning and taking me for a walk in the Zoo to study "conditioned behaviour patterns of servility through the example of oppressed chimpanzees.

In later years, Karl wrote scripts for the Soviet movie industry; won a sensational libel suit against one of the biggest industrial concerns of Central Europe, whose labour party he had attacked in a pamphlet; and tried to sell a no less sensational Russian invention through my father to a group of Hungarian financiers. The invention consisted in transforming whole live pigs into salt pork. The pig was anesthetized with laughing gas; then the blood was pumped out through a tapped vein, while simultaneously a saline solution was pumped in through its main artery. Thus the pig was salted from inside and under its own steam as it were, before its blood could clot as in the normal process of slaughtering. The invention was entirely in keeping with my father's other ventures and, like the others, it came to naught — at least insofar as Hungary is concerned. Whether the process is actually used in Russia or anywhere else, I do not know.

Guru Plays A Big Role

In every conversion to the Communist faith, some GURU plays an important part. He makes his appearance in most memoirs of former party members — sometimes as an unselfish nurse, as in the case of the former Comintern agent Elizabeth Bentley; sometimes as a fascinatingly clever intellectual like Gerhart Eisler, as in the case of Hede Marsing; or sometimes as a simple, honest proletarian, as in the case of many of my friends. In all novels by authors who at one time were close to the Communist party, one finds a key character who reflects the writer's infatuation with the person, or type of person who attracted him to the movement. In Malraux's MAN'S FATE, it is the Russian, Brodine; in Steinbeck's IN DUBIOUS BATTLE, it is Mac; in Hemingway's TO HAVE OR HAVE NOT, it is Captain Morgan; in Sartre's THE AGE OF REASON, it is Bruneau. An interesting exception is Silone's hero, Peter Spina, who is a self-portrait; for Silone, the son of a poor Abruzzi peasants, was perhaps the only one among us who was not a convert but a "natural" Communist. At the opposite end of the scale is Sartre, the middle-class professor of philosophy; his GURU — honest, hard-fisted Bruneau in THE AGE OF REASON — is the archetype of the "ideal proletarian" who exerts such a strong fascination on intellectuals.

Diplomat For Ceylon

(Continued from Page 2 Col. 1)

was elected to the new Bihar Assembly from the Landholders' Constituency. His membership of it was continuous for thirteen years.

In 1945, he became the leader of the Opposition in the Assembly which had a full Congress majority. Premier Sri Krishna Sinha, reckoned as a strong-man had to face Singh who was no less the stronger politically.

They freely crossedswords on the issue of Zamindari abolition. Three years ago when Mr. Singh was removed from Bihar politics to serve in the Indian diplomatic field, whimsical voices in Patna said that from now on, Sri Krishna Sinha would be more at ease! Intellectually superior, the leader of the Opposition was a regular headache to the Premier and his Congress administration. But then, in all his cuts and thrusts, he left no blood on the blade. To Mr. Singh political differences never came in the way of maintaining clean healthy personal relations. Endowed with the noble qualities of a "high society-blue," he was keen to preserve cordial personal relations even with his bitterest political opponent. More, he has a rich sense of humour that built up an admiring circle around him.

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Mr. Singh sat in innumerable Government Committees and Commissions in Bihar although. During the last world war, he was the leader of the National War-Front and for his fine services in that connection, was knighted in 1946. A year earlier, he was chosen Vice-Chancellor of the Patna University in succession to that late lamented Maker of Modern Bihar —Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha. It is in this coveted office that he brought into play his array of fine qualities of head and heart. He was pronounced an eminent administrator, so very popular with the members of the teaching faculty and students alike. No Vice-Chancellor of any University in India was more an idol of the students than Mr. Singh had been at Patna. Once Governor Rutherford's car had hit a rickshaw man on the road. The students surrounded the guberantorial car, making its progress impossible. There was some commotion and it looked as though a clash between the students and the police was inevitable. Just then, the Vice-Chancellor happened to pass by. He inquired what the matter was and asked the students to disperse. They obeyed him explicitly, but not before calling 'three cheers' to their popular V.C.!

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Mr. Singh is happily married to Savitri Devi, their wedding taking place in his nineteenth year. He is the proud father of three sons and four daughters, an affectionate family. Mr. Singh is also a great entertainer and he seldom has a meal without some guests at the table. He loves the company of friends and copious conversation. He is full of interesting stories and anecdotes, with wit predominating as the spice of all his talk.

COSMIC RAY RESEARCH IN THE ARCTIC

(Continued from Page 2 Col. 5)

carefully coordinating data gathered on this trip with that collectd by earlier experiments in India, San Antonio, Bismarck, N.D., and Churchill, Canada.

Another station for cosmic ray studies is being established near La Paz, Bolivia, at 18,000 feet elevation—practically on the geomagnetic Equator. Here the physicists hope to find primary cosmic radiation of maximum energy.

In establishing their summer station north of Thule last summer, at the earth's North Magnetic Pole, they trust they have found primary cosmic ray particles of very low energy—so that the two extremes or primary cosmic radiation can be determined.

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As a by-product of the work in the Arctic, they also hope to find out whether the sun acts as a mask, cutting down the radiation received from the cosmos directly beyond.

Cosmic rays as they approach the earth are influenced by the magnetic field which tends to change their path. Those that are of low charge may be deflected and never reach the earth except, where they can come straight in at the North Geomagnetic Pole—natural scientists hope to prove.

Cosmic rays are not very plentiful and although their secondary effects have been detected 2,000 feet below ground in a salt mine, most of the primary rays strike air molecules high in the earth's atmosphere.

The sea researcher's problem, therefore, is to get his apparatus high enough and stay there long enough to capture even a few of these tiny bullets—to count them, trace their paths photographically through a "cloud chamber," or, by packing several photographic films together and standing them on end, they hope that one or more particles will streak down through the emulsion and leave a track that can be seen under a microscope after the film has been developed.

The point is, these particles cause observable events very infrequently perhaps only once in 12 hours; and these events are free from secondary radiation only above 110,00 feet. The balloon is the only vehicle at present that can fulfill the requirements of altitude and duration. Rockets can reach the height, but can't stay there; planes can't go high enough.

From the data obtained, natural scientists hope to get a few more clues to such questions as: Where do cosmic rays come from? What do they do? What is their nature? What is their energy? How are atoms held together?

Next will come a number of other questions that haven't been thought of yet.

How Many Lbs. In A Stone?

IN no country in the world is there such a confusion of weights and measures as in Britain. After much squabbling, the British Standards Institution decided in 1949 that the "teaspoon for kitchen use should be of blue or green plastic, round in shape and contain 100 minims or drops, and that a teaspoon for medicine should be red, oval in shape and hold 60 minims. A gallon contains 76,800 minims.

If you wish to buy celery wholesale you buy by the roll, containing 8 heads if washed, 12 if dirty. Fish is sold by the trunk, which varies from 10-14 lb., or by the quintal (Arabic; qintar, a weight of 100 lb.), or by a large tub called a kit (from Norwegian, kitte, meaning bin). Carrots are sold by the bunch, cucumbers by the flat, radishes by the hand, apples and potatoes by the sieve (56 lb. in the North, 52 lb. in the South), cloth by the bolt, wool by the last, and glass by the seam. They make the ordinary man dizzy, though those in the trades seem perfectly happy about it.

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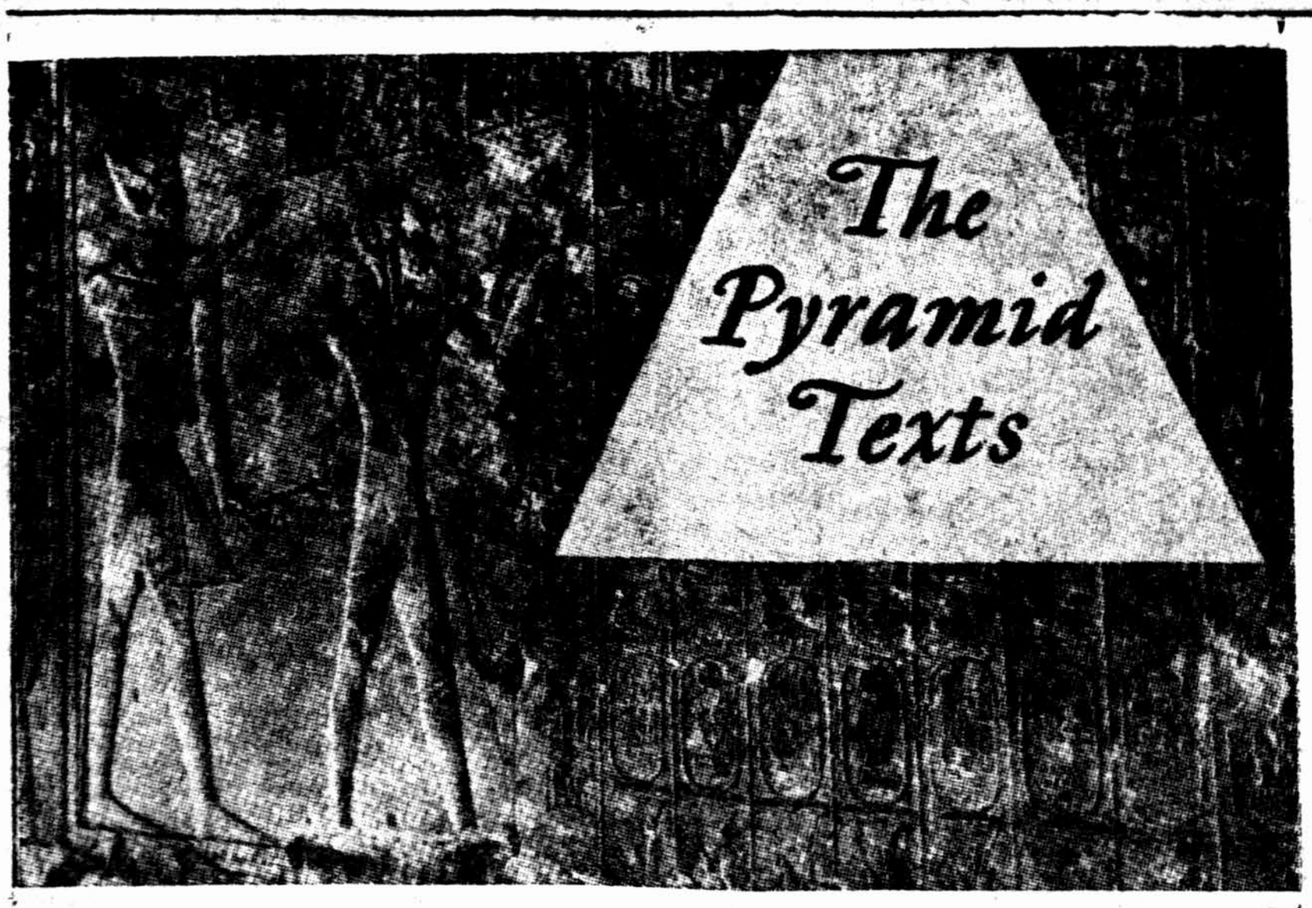
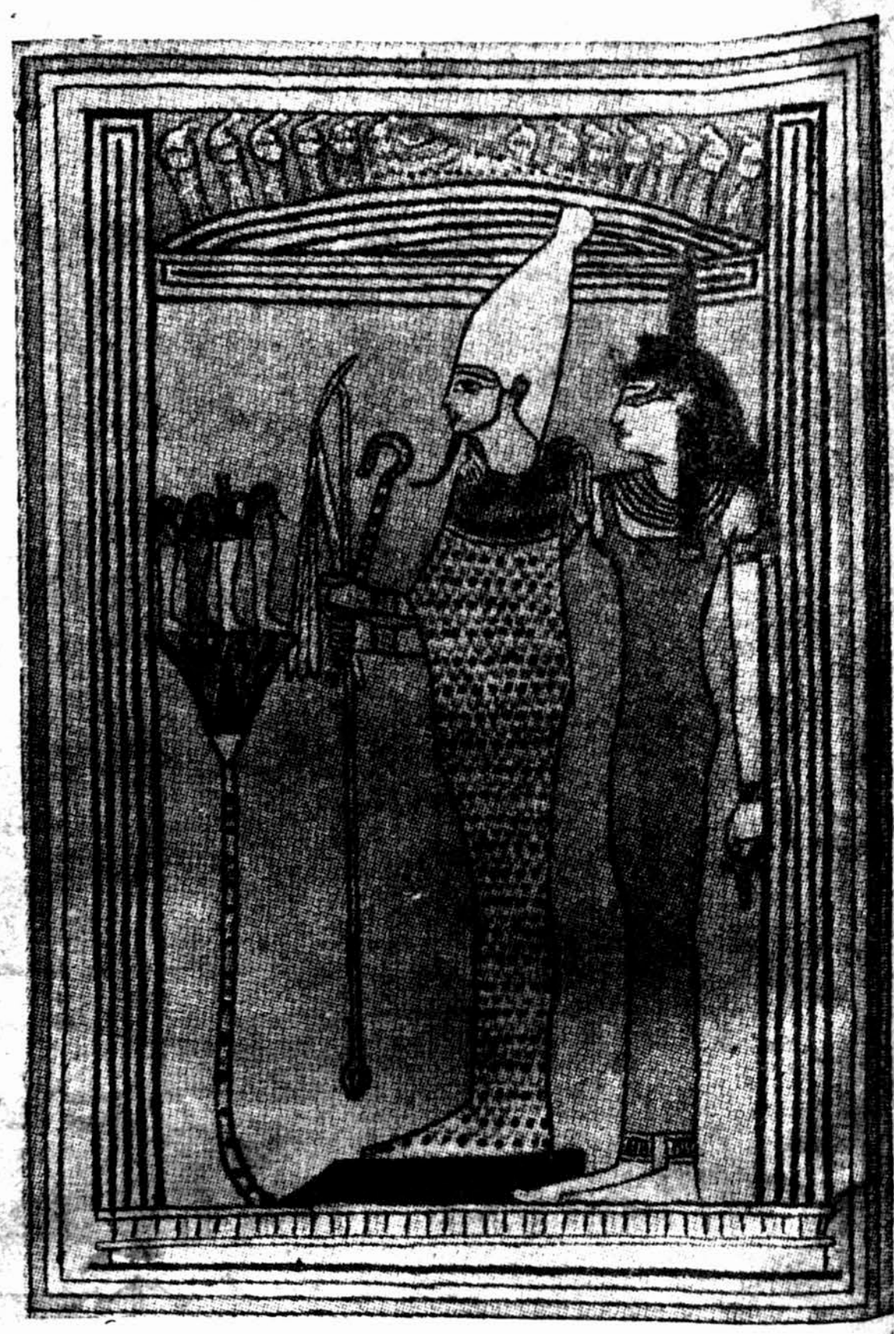


List of Pharaohs from Temple of Abydor, about 1450, B.C.

By MILLICENT TAYLOR
(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor", Boston)

Light from ancient Egypt of 4,000 years ago is shining through upon our world of today, disclosing what men and women of that deeply hidden past thought and believed.

The oldest known extensive written records of the religious thinking of mankind, copied from long-buried pyramids, are published with full translation into English, and enable these people to speak directly to us across the centuries.



Egyptian wall painting of Osiris and Isis.

THE Pyramid Texts, as they are now called, are the "Old Testament" of the Egyptians and a wonder of the ancient world. They were incised in hieroglyphics on the inner walls of the tombs of five Pharaohs.

Carved there by Egyptian priests between 2350 B.C. and 2175 B.C., they represent a large body of religious literature handed down by word of mouth from at least 3000 B.C., some of it possibly from before the time of written language.

These texts indicate that the Egyptians envisioned the earth as a ball thousands of years before Galileo; that they had many poetic sayings in their religious literature similar to verses in the Hebrew Psalms; and that they had achieved both political and religious unity in this remote and hitherto unknown past.

Dr. Mercer copies texts in underground tombs.

First Attempt

The first hint of the existence of this body of literature was gained in 1880 by Gaston Maspero, who with Auguste Mariette, both distinguished French archaeologists, discovered the small "lost pyramids" at Sakkareh, near Memphis, long buried in the desert sands.

The older pyramids of Gezeh are not inscribed, but Maspero found the walls of the sarcophagus chamber in the pyramid of Pepi I carved with hieroglyphics. Later he also found texts in the pyramids of Teti and two other Pharaohs.

The publication of these texts, with translation in full into English and extensive and scholarly comment, marks the climax of 72 years of study by devoted scholars. Following the finding of the writings by Maspero in 1880, the German Egyptologist Kurt Sethe published (1908-10) in full the hieroglyphic texts (untranslated), but passed on before he had completed a third of his study of them.

His students raised some money to go on with the work, but World War II put a stop to it, as at an earlier time World War I had done. In 1934 Dr. Samuel A. B. Mercer, now of Worcester, Mass, began giving his entire time to this study, and he has carried the great work through to completion.

Publication in four huge volumes, by Longmans, Green & Co. of New York, was sponsored by the Protestant nonsectarian Zion Research Foundation of Brookline, an organization which promotes Bible study and maintains the Zion Research Library.

Translation

Dr. Mercer, a retired Episcopal minister, is professor emeritus of Semitic languages and Egyptology at the University of Toronto. Asked to take over the translating and commenting of the Pyramid Texts, he resigned and devoted his entire time to the important task. He is considered one of the great scholars of the world in the field of Semitic and Egyptian languages and lore.

Besides compiling several grammars of ancient languages, such as Assyrian, Ethiopic, Egyptian, and Sumer Babylonian, he is known for his definitive study of the Tell el-Amarna Tablets, for several works on the religion of Ancient Egypt, and other distinguished volumes of archaeological, religious, and Biblical research.

This body of Pyramid literature, according to Dr. Mercer, is very much like the Hebrew Old Testament collection. It includes material that is historical, mythical, legendary, as well as poetry, psalms, and prophecy. It also contains matters in the field of natural science, especially astronomy. There is a collection of precepts in it "similar to those that make up the Book of Ecclesiastes."

This oldest large collection of religious literature in the world was evidently carved by the priests on the inner walls of those ancient tombs to aid the Pharaohs in their progress heavenward. The statements set down in hieroglyphic inscriptions are usually in vertical columns, some very beautifully carved.

There are five versions, from five pyramids, which enable scholars to make comparative readings and to fill in where portions of the text have been defaced. To the inscriptions in the five pyramids of the Kings have been added other inscriptions, parallel and complementary, from pyramids of three Queens of one of the Kings and a sixth King of whom little is known.

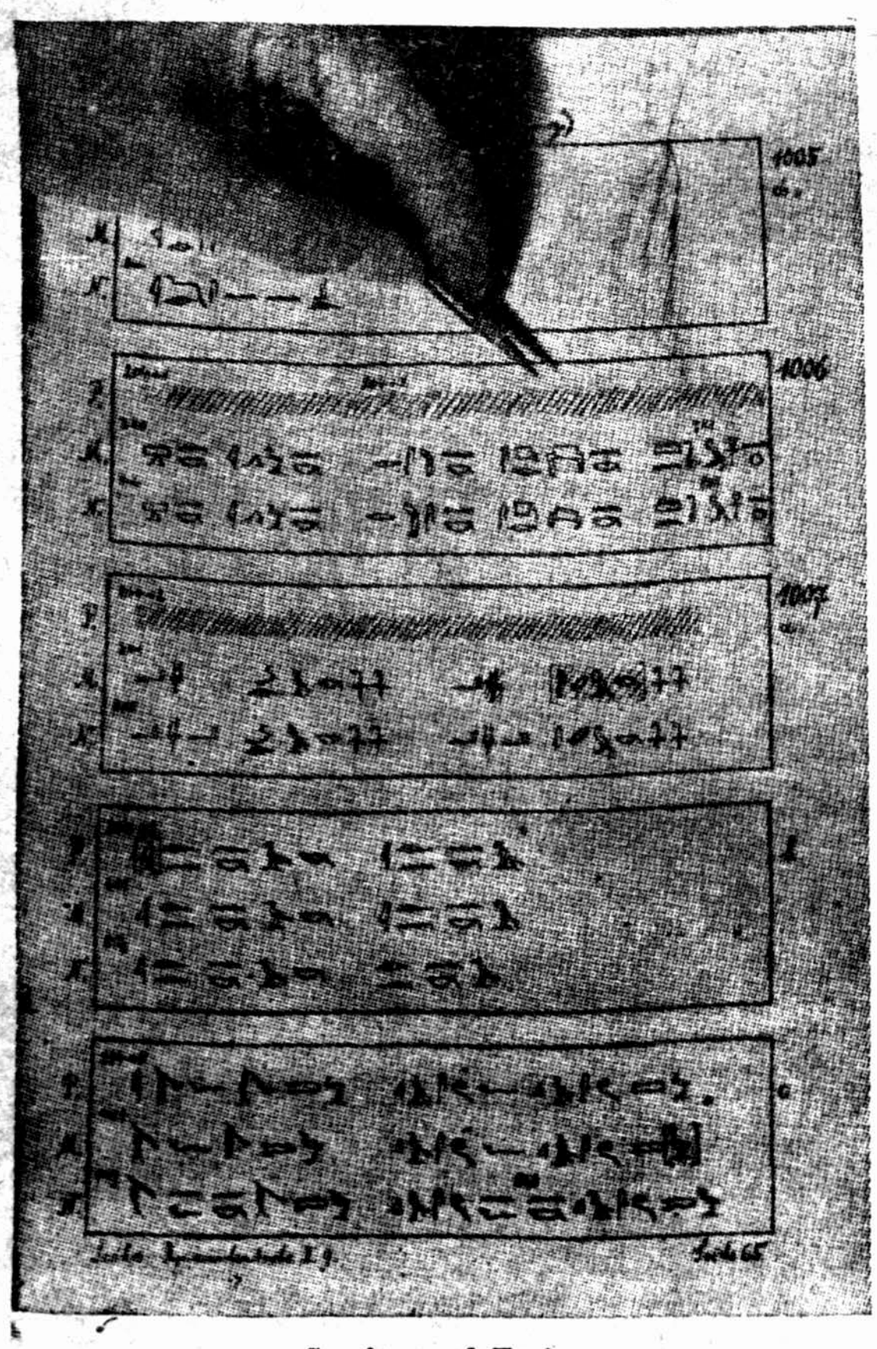
The spiritual beliefs of these ancients were by no means crude or naive, says Dr. Mercer. They were based upon a culture maturing in Egypt for more than a thousand years. They stress purity as the only means of gaining heaven. They teach that conflict is useless. They point out that truth revives and that a lie or deceitful word is the abomination of God.

Dr. Mercer found, in fact, what he considers striking similarities between statements in the Pyramid Texts and the Gospels, except that the faith of the Egyptians, he said, lacked the dynamics of the Christian teaching.

The Egyptians had different gods. At that time two nearly equal nature gods were Re, god of the sun, and Osiris, god of the earth and agriculture. The Pharaoh on ascending heavenward became identified with Osiris.

Supreme deity of the Egyptians was Atum, and he was considered the father-mother of all. Immortality was a strong conviction. The "purified" went to a sinless paradise; others suffered a "second death" and ceased to be, going to the "Land of No Return." Every mortal had a Ka, or spiritual counterpart in heaven, clothed in glory.

One of the Utterances in the Pyramid Texts, probably spoken to aid the Pharaoh in his upward journey, is: "This is King Pepi, he is not dead: he lives; he lives; he lives!"



Specimen of Texts

Vivid Images

Among the vivid images translated from the intricate hieroglyphic symbols is a description of the stars as "precious green stones sewn in the sky." In another passage Nut (pronounced Nute), the defied sky, says to Teti, the ascending Pharaoh: "Spoken by Nut, the brilliant, the good: This is (my) son, (my) first-born, Teti. . . This is (my) beloved, in whom I am well pleased." Compare Matthew 3:17.

The contents of the texts are as rich and varied as the later sacred writings of the Bible, and may also be compared, said Dr. Mercer, to the sacred writings of other ancient peoples — the Sanskrit Rig-Veda of the Hindus, the Persian Zend Avesta, the Hebrew Talmud, and the Koran of the Mohammedans.

The King or Pharaoh was defied upon passing on, and became a concept of resurrection in a spiritualized body, Ka, taking his place in the heavens as one of the stars.

Ba was his spirit on earth, Ka his star in heaven. Openings were left in the tombs so the Ba could return to visit the body buried there. The inscriptions were cut on the walls of the sarcophagus chamber, except the west side, so the Pharaoh could easily see and read them.

ANCIENT AND MODERN

THE vast ancient body of religious literature called the Pyramid Texts, found on the inner walls of the "lost pyramids" at Sakkareh, is now published for the first time in full, with translation into English and scholarly commentary done by Dr. Samuel A. B. Mercer, distinguished Egyptologist.

A study of these texts discloses interesting parallels with religious and ethical concepts cherished by the Hebrews and handed down to the modern world through Christianity, according to Dr. Mercer. Here are a few as jotted down by the translator:

Truth is defined as "that which makes alive." Compare John 8:32.

The resurrection in ancient Egypt was conceived of as spiritual. Compare I Corinthians 15.

Egyptian "pillars of heaven" parallel the pillars of heaven in Job 26:11.

It is asserted over and over that the King does not die. "New birth" as a "garment" was conferred upon him. His life is described as one of "order, righteousness, and truth." He is "born anew" after his purification, recalling the Christian rite of baptism.

To the ancient Egyptian the unseen world was as real as the seen.

The Egyptian god Khnum is said to have formed man out of clay on his potter's wheel.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
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